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TRUD Comments on USSR-U.S. Relations

AU161126 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 15 Sep 87 p 4

[Aleksandur Ignatov article: "The Road of Confidence Requires Reciprocity"—especially dispatched to TRUD by NOVOSTI]

[Text] It seems to be a hot fall for American military specialists, Pentagon experts, diplomats, congressmen, journalists, and representatives of the Administration. I am not thinking of the Persian Gulf but of the state of USSR-U.S. relations.

"Hot" news items are coming from Moscow in quick succesion, such as the report that a White House request to observe the military maneuvers in Belorussia was immediately granted. Washington sent its specialists. This was the first time this had happened and is fully in accordance with the Stockholm agreement on reducing military tension, signed by 35 states.

The comment on this development was still resounding when U.S. scientists and congressmen arrived in Kazakhstan in a region in which nuclear weapons are tested. They observed test explosions and were able to conduct the necessary tests using special equipment. This represents a step toward establishing conditions of mutual understanding and control over nuclear tests.

The presence of unusual guests was not limited to visits to two republics—Belorussia and Kazakhstan. At the beginning of September, U.S. Congressmen and experts arrived in the eastern part of the USSR—Krasnoyarsk—where the radar station which was the subject of a dispute between Moscow and Washington is located. The United States claims this radar station violates the 1972 ABM treaty signed by the two countries. The USSR categorically rejected this claim. The visit of the U.S. specialists to the radar station allowed them to photograph the project, which is still under construction, and even to make video films from the air. To a large degree, this resolved the dispute.

In the past, and even very recently, each of these steps would have been regarded as a sensational advance of the Soviet position toward the West and would have been scrutinized "under a magnifying glass" for a long time. Now the three gestures of the USSR, which included acquaintance with a project that is still under construction and not a finished project, were evaluated by U.S. senators as unprecedented.

This is not all, however. Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov announced a public "show" at which Soviet chemical weapons will be destroyed, and which will be attended by representatives from the West. AFP added details by reporting that the representatives in question are the participants in the Geneva disarmament conference, who are discussing banning chemical weapons, and journalists. According to AFP, the "show" will take place in October near Saratov.

Does this mean that we have done everything possible in the area of military glasnost? Obviously, no. I think that we can do much more, if there is reciprocity on the part of the other side. Nevertheless, the present Washington course does not evoke confidence. Washington is continuing its propaganda campaign, which maintains that since there is lack of confidence one must arm, and only after confidence becomes reality, can one progress toward disarmament.

Now Moscow is proposing both disarmament and confidence-restoring measures. However, in response to this, across the ocean they speak about other things. They continue to maintain the proposition that one should not trust the "reds," because everything they do is subjugated to propaganda.

Furthermore, according to Viktor Karpov, a directorate chief at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in response to the Soviet proposals on mutual verification, the United States is striving to prevent the USSR from verifying the destruction of U.S. missiles in all of its West European bases.

The question arises: is this the U.S. answer to the Soviet measures, which disarm even the enemies of peace?

Mladenov Opens Talks with Howe in London

AU161846 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 16 Sep 87

["Bulgaria-U.K.: Dialogue in the Name of Understanding"—BTA headline]

[Text] London, September 16 (BTA corr.)—Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, arrived here today on a three-day official visit at the invitation of Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

This first official visit by a Bulgarian foreign minister to Great Britain opens a new chapter in the 108-years old diplomatic relations between the two countries. In a sincere and constructive spirit the two ministers held talks on a wide range of international issues as well as on issues of the bilateral relations. The aim of the current visit is to consolidate and promote these relations to a higher level in the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural spheres.

Two important documents were signed immediately after the talks—an agreement on liquidating the prewar contractual obligations of Bulgaria to Great Britain and an agreement on avoiding double taxation.

Sir Geoffrey Howe gave an official dinner in honour of his guest.

For many years Bulgaria was an unknown quantity for most Englishmen, Sir Geoffrey Howe said. The contacts between the two countries were rare and the relations between the two Governments quite distant. It was tourism that brought our peoples close for the first time.

This development is not fortuitous, Sir Geoffrey Howe stressed. It stems from the efforts which the two countries have made for promoting trade and contacts in the field of culture over the past few years. Bilateral trade has almost doubled over the past three years. Simultaneously we also developed closer political relations, Sir Geoffrey Howe said. I would like to believe that my visit to Sofia in 1985 gave an impetus in this direction. Though situated at two opposite ends of Europe our countries share common interests for the peaceful development, security and flourishing of our continent.

As regards East-West relations, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that they have made considerable progress. An agreement on intermediate missiles is quite probable in the near future if accords are reached on the extremely important issue of control, he said. The recent proposal made by Federal Chancellor Kohl on the Pershing 1-A missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany has eliminated one of the obstacles. And an eventual agreement in the end of this year at the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be a large step on the road to a more secure and sensible world if followed by practical steps in all spheres encompassed by the Final Act.

In conclusion Sir Geoffrey Howe expressed the hope that the improvement of British-Bulgarian relations will continue in future.

Bulgaria's Foreign minister expressed the belief that the current Bulgaro-British talks will not only contribute to the further promotion of bilateral relations but will also be a small, but nevertheless important part of the East-West dialogue.

Expressing optimism over the prospects for bilateral relations, Mr Petur Mladenov voiced the conviction that the work on activating trade, economic and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain will help raise bilateral political contacts to an adequate level.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the importance of the current Soviet-American talks in Washington for the future of the world.

Further on Mr. Petur Mladenov set forth Bulgaria's stand on the cardinal issues of our times with which the realities of the nuclear age have faced everyone. We would like to believe that the necessary political wisdom will be shown and that the obstacles on the road to nuclear disarmament will be overcome, he said.

Stressing that Bulgaria fully supports the idea for building an all-embracing system of international peace and security, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that the confidence between the East and the West will grow simultaneously with the promotion of cooperation in eliminating military confrontation, in the economic and humanitarian fields and in the realization of the political, social and personal human rights in particular.

He recalled Bulgaria's efforts for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and for signing an greement of ecological protection.

The constructive Bulgaro-British dialogue continued with Mr Petur Mladenov's visit to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, where he and the officials accompanying him met the secretary of trade and industry, Lord Young. The meeting stressed that the bilateral trade and economic relations are undergoing a favourable development, but that there are considerably greater untapped possibilities for their further activation and broadening.

Popov meets Polish Communications Minister

AU161723 Sofia BTA in English 1713 GMT 16 Sep 87

["Bulgaria-Poland: Cooperation in Communications"—BTA headline]

[Text]Sofia, September 16 (BTA)—Mr Atanas Popov, chairman of the communications association, and Mr Wladyslaw Majewski, minister of communications of Poland, signed documents on economic and techno-scientific cooperation up to 1988 and up to the year 2000, and on the reciprocal provision of communications and postal services.

The agreements provide for increasing the traffic capacity of the communications channels between the two countries used in exchanging information between different state and economic organizations. A programme

will be developed for the transit of the international communications traffic from the countries of South-Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Northern Africa to the states of Northern Europe. Techno-scientific cooperation will broaden especially in the field of planning and construction and in the starting and exploitation of the optical communications system. The reciprocal deliveries of sophisticated numerical communications equipment will play an important role in raising the efficiency and quality of communications

The positive results and the prospects of cooperation in the field of communications and the communications industry were discussed today at a meeting between Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the council of ministers of Bulgaria and Mr. Wladyslaw Majewski, minister of communications of Poland.

Turkish Boat Sunk in 14 Sep Coastal Incident

AU161721 Sofia BTA in English 1709 GMT 16 Sep 87

["Bulgaria's Territorial Waters Violated"—BTA headline] [Text] Sofia, September 14 1987 two Turkish boats violated Bulgaria's territorial waters. A patrol ship of the Bulgarian Border Troops signalled them to stop but the boats defied the signals. In an attempt to escape one of the boats crashed against the patrol ship and sank. Its three-member crew was saved by the Bulgarian frontier guards.

An investigation is under way and the arrested confessed of having violated Bulgaria's territorial waters and that it was through their fault that the boat sank. The investigation continues.

The ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has presented a note to the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Sofia prompted by the incident.

Rank Xerox's E. Europe Director Interviewed

AU161554 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 87 p 4

[Interview with Ralph Land, director of the Export Operations Division of the Rank Xerox Corporation, by the newspaper's London correspondent Petur Bochukov: "Bulgaria Is a Reliable Partner"]

[Excerpts] London, 14 September, from our correspondent Petur Bochukov—Rank Xerox was one of the first large Western firms in the sixties to establish business contacts with Bulgaria. Over a brief period the firm's name has become so well-known in Bulgaria that lately the name of the copiers it supplies and the verb "to xerox" derived from them are beginning to establish themselves in the long list of borrowed foreign phrases widely used in the Bulgarian language. Now, thanks to the longstanding mutually beneficial links, we are already starting production of our own copying machines, called the Xerox 1025. And the company, whose headquarters is in London, is offering Bulgarian machines equipped with the most up-to-date components on the British market. [passage omitted]

In 1968 Rank Xerox set up an Eastern Export Operations Division to conduct trading operations in the socialist countries. Its director Ralph Land, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is well acquainted with the whole history of the development of the mutually beneficial links between the corporation and its Bulgarian partners. He was very ready to agree to my request for an interview. [passage omitted]

[Bochukov] How do you view the present forms of your cooperation with Bulgaria?

[Land] Originally the idea was for us to sell our machines. However, in the course of our work we found that what both sides needed was to find and apply more perfect forms of cooperation and joint business, and this was what we set about doing. Now we not only sell, but also buy machines from Bulgaria. We have joint production facilities, and in this way brought our trading links into balance. [passage omitted]

[Bochukov] Do you have any reason to be dissatisfied with your Bulgarian partners?

[Land] No, not at all. Quite the opposite, I think that the conditions are good for developing and expanding the cooperation and production sharing. We have a very good impression of the new generation of capable young specialists who hold managerial posts in the enterprises with which we are working.

[Bochukov] Isn't that a diplomatic answer? Nonetheless, don't you have any problems in your work with Bulgarian firms?

[Land] There are problems, but most of them relate to the past. One of them is we know relatively little about Bulgaria, or rather about the country's capabilities. No traditions exist in bilateral links. Few people in Great Britain know that there is a market available in Bulgaria, and not a bad one at that. In the beginning there were problems, connected with flexibility, quality, and delivering on time, as well as with discipline, but they have been overcome. I don't think there have been serious obstacles apart from that.

[Bochukov] Last year an Anglo-Bulgarian electronics group was set up which includes firms from both countries. How do you view the group's future?

[Land] This is a new and, in my view, promising form of joint operation. British industry is showing particular interest in this joint working group, which includes 15 large British companies among its members. I believe that their number will increase to 20 in the near future. I also believe that the Bulgarian side is also interested in the group. The first meeting of this Anglo-Bulgarian electronics group will be held this autumn for the purpose of determining the directions for our joint work in the fields of electronics and automation. So far very little has been accomplished. I think it will be wrong not to make use of the opportunities created.

[Bochukov] What do you think about the changes under way in Bulgaria?

[Land] We are following with interest what is happening in Bulgaria. It is very important for us to see how the organization will change and what specific effects restructuring will have on our partners. We see more opportunities for us in our direct work with the producers and trading organizations, but not through the centralized systems that existed previously, which complicated our joint activities. I think the changes are in conformity with the level of cooperation and production sharing we have attained.

Zhivkov Meets With Portuguese CP Leader

AU161657 Sofia BTA in English 1539 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA)—Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met Dr. Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP).

The talks paid special attention to the international situation. They discussed the activities of certain reactionary circles, which are trying to frustrate the emerging favourable possibility for curbing the arms race on earth and for averting its transference into space and are continuing to fan up tension in Central America, the Persian Gulf and other regions.

The two leaders stressed that the dynamic and constructive policy of the Soviet leadership is paving the way to reaching an agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles, which would give a strong impetus to other nuclear and conventional disarmament measures.

The two sides stressed the objective need for strengthening the international communist and workers movement as well as for the communists to maintain a constructive dialogue and to work jointly with all peace-loving and democratic forces in the name of peace and social progress. They expressed solidarity with all peoples fighting for the right to independently determine their fate.

Dr. Alvaro Cunhal praised the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the construction of socialism and wished them success in the realization of the course of reconstruction. Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed the invariable solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists with the selfless struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party in defence of the interests and democratic acquisitions of the Portuguese people.

The two leaders confirmed their readiness to continue to promote the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party on the basis of common principles and ideals and in the interest of the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Portuguese peoples and of cooperation between Bulgaria and Portugal.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Zhivkov Receives New Iranian Ambassador

AU041730 Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — Bulgaria sets great store by her relations with Iran and would like to promote and expand them in the best interests of the two peoples, to the benefit of understanding and cooperation in the world, said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, accepting today the credentials of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Farmanbar, the newly appointed Iranian ambassador to this country.

The Bulgarian head of state said that the region where Iran is situated has become one of the planet's hottest spots of tension over the last few years. Along with the efforts made by the UN in search of ways to solve the problems, the world is witnessing a dramatic escalation of tensions, an unprecedented military buildup in the Persian Gulf which poses threats with unforeseeable consequences.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the need for urgent measures to be taken for a cessation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq and for the withdrawal of foreign military forces from the Gulf. Bulgaria is in favour of a preservation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all countries in the region and of its turning into a zone of peace, cooperation and understanding.

The newly appointed ambassador of Iran said that the relations between the two countries, based on mutual understanding, on the principles of peaceful coexistence and bilateral and multilateral cooperation, set a fine example of friendship between two remote peoples.

New Measures, Tests Against AIDS Announced

AU160847 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian 14 Sep 87 p 9

[Interview with Dr Konstantin Konstantinov, head of the "Dermatology and Venereal Diseases" Clinic of Burgas United Regional Transportation Workers Hospital, given to Pencho Minkov: "AIDS—an Old Disease?"—date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Burgas has four ports — commercial, passenger, fishing, and a specialized one for timber. There is also an international airport, and a major automobile plant for international transportation. These circumstances influence the chances of spreading AIDS. Since all transportation workers receive medical services at the United Regional Transportation Workers, I had a conversation with Dr Konstantin Konstantinov:

[Konstantinov] I shall express my personal opinion: a large percentage of the sailors treated for venereal diseases have been infected in African and Latin American ports, and in countries where AIDS is presently wide spread. This represents one of the major dangers of importing the virus to Bulgaria.

[Minkov] What measures are being applied at present?

[Konstantinov] In compliance with the instructions of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, all sailors of the "Ocean Fishing" enterprise are being tested upon their return to Bulgaria and before their departure abroad. We also began to test the sailors of the Bulgarian Navy. Their colleagues, who do not travel at present, but have travelled in the last 4 to 5 years, which is the disease's incubation period, will also be tested.

[Minkov] What will be the role of the special AIDS hospital departments?

[Konstantinov] In my opinion their creation is not justified. It would be better to strengthen the existing basis for dermatological and venereal disease treatment in connection with the new tasks—treating people who have AIDS. I base my opinion on the same argument that helped create the existence of establishments that treat both dermatology and venereal diseases, not just venereal diseases. Many of the patients do not want to show what kind of medical assistance they are seeking by simply entering such a department. [passage omitted]

[Minkov] How will it be possible to guarantee that the AIDS virus carriers will not infect other people through sexual intercourse?

[Konstantinov] In compliance with the instructions of the Ministry of People's Health and Social Welfare, these people must sign a sworn declaration that they will observe the norms of behavior which have been imposed on them. Violations will be considered the same as inflicting a heavy bodily injury. On the other hand, in how many cases and after how much time is it possible to prove that a contact on the part of a carrier of the AIDS virus infected another person? This is very difficult, even when the ill person has all the obvious symptoms.

[Minkov] As a dermatologist what could you say about skin changes caused by AIDS?

[Konstantinov] Skin changes such as those caused by the Kaposi's sarcoma disease are characteristic of AIDS. The Kaposi's sarcoma disease had already been described in 1872 as a disease which produces skin changes, and which develops slowly and can last months and years. Gradually, according to the development of similar changes in various internal organs, after a relatively long period of good health, various general phenomena develop, such as loss of appetite, diarrhea, fever, and extreme loss of weight. The ill persons die of total exhaustion. [passage omitted]

The comparison of the characteristics of the two diseases allows me to assume that they are indeed the same disease, that AIDS has existed for many years, and that in recent years, because of unknown reasons, the virulence of the AIDS virus and some of its other qualities, have changed. [passage omitted]

Escalation of U.S.'Anti-Afghan' Policy
AU161249 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 87 p 7

[Vaclav Frank Kabul dispatch: "New Stage of Psychological War"]

[Text] Kabul (CTK reporter Vaclav Frank)—The United States has chosen this week—the very week when Afghan and Pakistani diplomats are reconvening in Geneva to discuss the political solution of the situation around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA)—as a "suitable" moment for escalating its anti-Afghan propaganda. According to Western communications media, the United States is expanding the transmissions of its so-called Radio Free Afghanistan (which has been transmitting in the Dari language) to include programs in Pashto, the mother tongue of the majority of the Afghan population.

The construction of Radio Free Afghanistan in 1985 was financed with American money. Its very location indicates its mission: Munich in Western Germany has already provided refuge for other dubious transmitters, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. From now on the current 6 hours of transmissions in Dari will be further augmented by 6 more hours in Pashto. The doubling of transmitting time testifies, among other things, that the United States is sparing no means for realizing its anti-Afghan policy, for actions which will not aid the peaceful solution of the Afghan issue, but merely evoke further tension.

Fojtik Receives USSR'S Slezko
LD162341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Petr Slezko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of one of its departments. He informed him about the fulfillment of the 17th CPCZ Congress conclusions and about the tasks which the party is now implementing. In their conversation they also evaluated the results of ideological cooperation to date and the possibilities for its further development.

Husak Congratulates Ethiopia's President
AU161100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations on Election to the Office of President"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Mengistu Haile-Mariam a congratulatory telegram on the latter's election as president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The telegram expresses high appreciation of Mengistu Haile Mariam's merits in fulfilling the goals of the Ethiopian Revolution, in the efforts to achieve the country's all-round prosperity and the welfare of the Ethiopian people. It expresses the conviction that relations between the CPCZ and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and between the CSSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to successfully develop and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Jakes Discusses State Enterprise Bill
AU111135 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 87 p 1,2

["Tasks in Consistently Implementing the Strategic Line of Acceleration; Statewide Seminar of the CSSR Socialist Academy's Central Committee"]

[Text]The seminar was attended by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretray; by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and Central Committee secretary; and by Vasil Bejda, head of CPCZ Central Committee Department.

Milos Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central committee secretary, addressed the statewide seminar of the Socialist Academy in Prague today. He spoke about restructuring the economic mechanism and the State Enterprise bill.

In his introduction, he evaluated in a few words current economic developments. He praised its favorable aspects, in particular the growth in the volume of production but he also pointed to negative trends, particularly the nonfulfillment of the plan tasks to reduce the demands for materials, energy, and wages in the production process.

He described as particularly unfavorable the deficit in the creation of national revenue which has been growing since the beginning of the 5-year plan. He noted that the key condition in meeting demanding social and economic tasks that follow from the conclusions of the 17th Congress is the restructuring of society, which embraces not only the economy but also the political superstructure, including ideological work and cultural, educational and social policy.

He also underlined the exceptional importance of utilizing all other internal reserves, among others the rectification of shortcomings in the investments sphere in the rate of shift work, in the organization of science and research, and in the structure of the national economy.

Regarding the internal factors of economic development, he emphasized in particular the importance of basic change in the operation of socialist economic integration. He said that Czechoslovakia is taking part in the preparation of the cooperation mechanism, which also includes the issues of prices, hard currency, and credits and norms.

Milos Jakes said that we cannot accept the alibi-seeking view that economic shortcomings are primarily caused by objective circumstances or by harsh plan requirements. He said that their main cause is the low standard of organizational and managerial work, inertia in thinking, and obsolete attitudes toward work. He emphasized that the tasks of the 8th 5-year plan are more demanding than in the past; but by making use of considerable reserves in the work of enterprises, organizations, and central bodies they can be implemented.

The purpose of restructuring and the party State Enterprise bill is the creation of a unified, effective, and flexible system of management for the national economy, which is able to harmonize the interests of the society, enterprises, and of individual working collectives, said Milos Jakes. What matters here are not partial changes and improvement of the current mechanism. This is a fundamental change. What matters here is to substitute obsolete forms, methods, and tools of planning and management with new forms which open space for upward growth of production forces and reinforce the involvement of producers.

The first legal measure taken in restructuring is the State Enterprise bill, inspired by Soviet experience. Changes, or amendment of 12 other laws and decrees following from them, will follow.

At today's statewide seminar in Prague, Milos Jakes went on to say that in connection with the bill it is often asked whether the party's leading role has been impaired. It must be emphasized, he added, that not only will it not be impaired but that the importance and role of the party organization in the enterprise will increase. The party organizations as the political core of the working collective will check on the work of the management of the enterprise, secure the implementation of the cadre policy of the party, and through its members it will channel the work of self-governing bodies of trade union, youth, and other mass organizations existing in enterprises.

Regarding the relation between the state and enterprise, the bill considers state control over enterprises as its most important central role. At the same time it recognizes the need to increase substantially the amount of autonomy and responsibility of enterprises. Enterprises will be controlled through long-term norms and by selected specified obligatory tasks and limits. The specified tasks of the State Plan will be used in the future only for securing the most important national economical priority tasks, but in the next few years these tasks will also have to be introduced to help overcome the shortage of some products. The state will also set the prices or the rules for their creation or changes, and enterprises will be obliged to adhere to these rules.

The behavior of enterprises will be affected, much more effectively than hitherto, not only by prizes but also by credits, financial and wage policy, through which the state will secure an economic balance, including harmony between offer and demand.

The rules of the activity of enterprises however will provide sufficiently wide space for socialist enterprises to make their own decisions on the issues of direction of production, research and investments, in supply-consumer relations, in the distribution of usable resources, in rewarding the staff according to their work, and in social program of enterprises.

The bill also envisages the adaptation of organization structures on both the central and enterprise level, with regard to specific tasks and conditions in the development of the economy. Space is created for various types of enterprises with regard to their size, orientation, activity, and internal structure by making use of elements from the organization principle typical for industrial combinates, for spheres of industry, and for organization of industry in an individual territorial unit. This is, however, not aimed at the unilateral disintegration of large units. What is important is it to rationalize production. Therefore it might happen that current industrial units will even expand.

Milos Jakes went on to stress that the bill on State Enterprise stresses a necessity to evoke interest and feelings of responsibility on the part of whole collectives of working people for the achieved economic results. The proposed self-administration of enterprises secures the participation of entire collectives, of its bodies and mass organizations in the management of enterprises, in the adoption of the most important decision, and in checking their implementation. The election of the management forms a part of this joint decision process. With regard to the relation of trade unions and self-management, trade unions protect legal rights, social benefits, take part in ensuring that the working environment is suitable, and in developing working initiative.

The self-administration body is an enterprising body, the role of which is to take part in managing production.

Concluding his speech at today's statewide seminar of the Socialist Academy in Prague, Milos Jakes pointed out that no economic mechanism can substitute an honest approach to the implementation of daily tasks. It is necessary to make use of current possibilities, strive for the implementation of the planned intentions for this year and for the entire 8th 5-year plan, fight against the egalitarian approach in allocating rewards, and against lack of husbandry on all levels. He also stressed the need to make better use of the possibilities provided by the ideological front in which over 40,000 members, lectors from the Socialist Academy, have their firm place and whose work is appreciated by the party and its Central Committee.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary, spoke toward the end of the statewide seminar. He stressed the significance of activating and intensifying the Socialist Academy's activities within the framework of restructuring ideological work and enhancing its role in propaganda and agitation. He also dealt in detail with

the orientation of the Socialist Academy's activities in educating and activating the people, especially the members of the younger generation, in the interests of speeding up the socioeconomic development of society. In this context he underscored the responsibility borne by the ideological front for the preparation of a well-thought out and objective documentation for further social development.

Jan Fojtik then recalled that the propagandists' main task is not only to explain the issues of restructuring, but above all to activate as many people as possible, so as to make every person justly feel that he has been able to express his views on the kind of future we will have, and on what the mechanism of applying socialist democracy, management, and planning of national economy will specifically look like. It is from this that the main orientation of propaganda work proceeds. The purpose is to enable the people to express their views on the basis of their own experience and knowledge, in the awareness that they will be responsibly evaluated.

CPCZ Offical Assesses Draft Law

AU161229 Prague TRIBUNA No. 36 in Czech 9 Sep 87 p 18

[Article by Rudolf Balousek, staff member of the CPCZ Central Committee: "A Comparison Reveals: Different Aim, Purpose, and Role"; boldface passages as published]

[Text] **The draft law on the state enterprise, which has been submitted to the public for assessment, is not an isolated and single, unrepeated action but an integral part of the purposefully implemented strategic line of accelerating economic and social development that was mapped out at the 17th CPCZ Congress. It proceeds from the needs of comprehensively developing socialism in our country, further increasing people's living standards, strengthening peace, and living up to an urgent requirement of the times—to overcome the Czechoslovak economy's lag behind world developments in the scientific-technical revolution.**

The tasks arising from this must be seen in their entire revolutionary impact, as the main battlefield on which decisions on the further successes of socialism will be made. The fulfillment of these tasks concerns both the production sphere and all overlying tiers—the work of the party, the socialist state, economic agencies, the trade union movement, the National Front, and national committees, the work of all working people of our socialist homeland.

The main purpose of these efforts must be seen, above all, in a further rise in the living standards of the people and in the consolidation of their social guarantees. What matters is the creation of conditions to satisfy new and qualitatively higher needs of citizens, to provide for a harmonious development of the personality, and to promote the socialist way of life. At the same time we must bear in mind that the rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people is directly conditional on the growth of their active participation in the creation of social wealth.

That is why the document "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and the Outlook Through the Year 2000," which was approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress, laid down demanding targets and the paths of meeting them. These paths lead via the intensification of the national economy through the extensive use of the results of science and technology, via the structural rebuilding of the national economy, and through extensive involvement in the international socialist division of labor and the promotion of cooperation with CEMA member states and the Soviet Union in particular.

Replacing Administrative Management With Economic Management [subhead]

An integral part of the strategic line, but also **one of the crucial prerequisites of its implementation—as was stressed by the 17th party congress—is the restructuring of the management of Czechoslovak society, particularly the materialization of economic reform. Its aim is to overcome the administrative management of the economy, to replace the until now prevailing administrative methods of national economic management with economic methods, and to broadly promote the involvement of the working people by providing incentives for it, by making them participate in the administration and management of the socialist economy, and by deepening socialist democracy.**

This is the fundamental difference in the aims and approaches to improving the system of national economic planning and management between the law on the enterprise as worked out now, after the 17th party congress, and the activity of right-wing forces in the critical years 1968/69, which also had worked out a draft law on the enterprise.

Whereas today we are concerned with ensuring genuine democracy, with reinforcing both aspects of the principles of democratic centralism, and with the active involvement of the working people in the management of the entire society, in the years of crisis preference had clearly been given to decentralization and to the elimination of the party's leading role and of the state's role in the economy. Thereby, conditions were to be gradually established for the substitution of the capitalist system for the socialist system. All that would have amounted to the nullification of the accomplished gains of the workers class and to the introduction of changes to the detriment of the working people.

In contrast to this, the "Principles for Restructuring the Economic Mechanism of the CSSR," which will be forged in the course of this year into the "Comprehensive Document on Restructuring," were conceived as something "promoting the socialist system of management and planning." At issue is the consistent respect for, and more effective use of, the objective laws of

socialism and the promotion of the socialist principles of managing society and the economy, particularly the leading role of the communist party and the guiding function of the socialist state as the guarantees of the enhancement of the rights and gains of the working people. At the same time socialist production relations are being promoted, relations that are based on the social ownership of production assets, on the unity of economic and social policy, on the advantages of socialism, and on gearing economic activity to meeting the needs of society.

Therefore, what matters is the attainment of a higher level of planned management and a plan-based utilization of socialist commodity-market relations, that is, relations guided by a law of value, the contents of which differs from that of the capitalist law of value. This is precisely why we believe in a marked increase in working people's participation in management. Consequently, this has nothing to do with the creation of a market mechanism, as hostile forces in the West are trying to present current developments.

Correct Understanding of Democratic Centralism [subhead]

In restructuring the economic mechanism **we are now reinforcing in a balanced way both aspects of democratic centralism**—central management and planning and, simultaneously, the legal powers and responsibility of economic organizations for meeting social needs and targets on the basis of self-accounting [chozrascotni] methods of management, including self-financing, as laid down by the 17th CPCZ Congress. Hence, what is involved here is not a process of centralization and democratization in the traditional sense; at issue is a correct understanding of democratic centralism. **Each link of management must perform those functions that are commensurate with its objective position in the economy. The function of the center, for example, is to deal primarily with those issues that cannot be dealt with anywhere else without simplification and, hence, without distortion.**

The law on the state enterprise is a key part of the restructuring of the economic mechanism! That is why it was submitted for public debate, which takes place under the party's leadership. Its aim is to make the broadest possible sections of the working people join the process of restructuring the economic mechanism and make them assess the draft law on the state enterprise. Every citizen thus has the opportunity to voice his view on the proposed changes, by which he is immediately affected. Only in this way will he feel that he shares responsibility for restructuring and will actively participate in deepening socialist democracy and in the fulfillment of the tasks of this year's plan and of the plan for the entire 8th 5-Year Plan.

From this follows not just the need to think about the law and to discuss it, but, at the same time, the need to introduce without hesitation into practical life everything that can be immediately put to use. That,too, is a current feature and task of restructuring! That is why the discussion on the draft law is gradually giving a boost to the fulfillment of planned tasks. People are beginning to realize that, according to the new principles, an enterprise will be a self-financing unit, that it will itself have to earn the resources for everything—capital assets, wages, and the prescribed funds—and that, on top of this and prior to this, it will have to remit the appropriate share of its profits to the state. This will not be possible without honest and good work. Starting to work honestly and in good quality can, and must, be done immediately and everywhere.

Here, too, it is necessary to see that the relationship between the state enterprise and the state as embedded in the draft law on state enterprises is not an antithetical relationship, as it was being presented in the critical years 1968-69, but a dialectical one; that is, a balanced, optimal solution of the activity of two subjects, the operations and mutual ties of which are strictly defined. **As is stated in the draft law, the state asserts primarily national goals and interests, while respecting the rights of the enterprise. The enterprise, on the other hand, while honoring its obligations toward the state and society, primarily seeks its own development and the development of its labor collective. The demagogic slogan of 1968-69 about the need for rich enterprises and a poor state has been fully rejected. Quite to the contrary, we strive for a rich state and rich enterprises; at the same time, this wealth is being generated for the benefit of the entire socialist society.**

The Party's Leading Role [subhead]

The draft law also enshrines the party's leading role; it is under its guidance and in accordance with its policy that the state enterprise meets its economic and social tasks. **According to the draft law on the state enterprise, the enterprise party organizations constitute the nucleus of the labor collective, will exercise their right to control the activity of the economic management of the enterprise, will channel through their members the activity of the enterprise self-management agencies, and fulfill tasks in cadre policy and in educating and mobilizing the working people.** The party's leading role in the enterprise is in harmony with the CSSR Constitution and is commensurate with the role of party agencies in implementing economic and social policy in enterprises, and in unifying the social and production activity of the working people.

And here, once again, it needs to be realized that, in contrast to this, **the draft law on socialist enterprises—for example, its last version of 21 April 1969 as a product of the critical years 1968-69—proceeded from right-wing revisionist approaches. Its aim was to suppress the leading role of the party in the enterprise and its influence on the self-management agencies and to weaken in principle the function of the state plan as the basic instrument of management.** This year's draft law on the state enterprise, on the other hand, firmly establishes the principle that the economic activity of enterprises is guided by the

state plan of economic and social development, which is at the root of the economic policy implemented by the CPCZ. Of course, the targets and tasks of the state plan of economic and social development will be asserted vis-a-vis enterprises predominantly by economic means and methods, which establishes scope for socialist entrepreneurship and working people's initiative.

Another distinguishing feature is the circumstance that, whereas today it is only the state that can act as the founder of an enterprise, according to the draft law of 1969 any enterprise would be able to establish another enterprise, with the possibility of integration in the form of more-or-less free associations or entrepreneurial groups. This would inevitably result in a not clearly arranged or even uncontrollable organization of the production-technical base.

Not least, there are also disparate approaches to the discussion on the draft law on the enterprise. Today, great scope is being provided for all citizens to participate in its formulation. True, many of them ask whether the discussion on the draft law is not redundant or premature since the other connections or follow-up documents have not yet been finally resolved. However, the Central Committee of the party and the CSSR government proceed from the premise that one cannot wait until everything is wound up and decided. What would there be to discuss, in fact? What could still be improved, if the entire integrated system were ready? This is another practical example of the genuine promotion of socialist democracy in the wake of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Balanced Reinforcement and Dialectical Linkage [subhead]

These comparisons undoubtedly make it possible to draw the conclusion that **the present draft law on the state enterprise does not build on the draft law on socialist enterprises of 1969, and does not take over its provisions. Not only the approaches and aims are different, but also the provisions are incomparable, politically as well as economically. Whereas today we reinforce the position, but also the responsibility, of state enterprises and, simultaneously, reinforce in a balanced way also the position and the functions of central agencies in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, in 1969 the socialist enterprise was conceived as "a relatively autonomous entrepreneurial organism" with very limited possibilities for the center to intervene and with a merely proclaimed and not actually enforced leading role for the party in the economy.** Enterprises were given a free hand to decide on all matters immediately concerning the management of the enterprise and its operations. It was a case of a one-sided "democratization of the economy," not of democratic centralism, both aspects of which are now being reinforced in a balanced way. What is involved now is a dialectical linkage between the leading role of the party, state control, and socialist self-management by the labor collective of the enterprise.

Furthermore, the disparity of approaches also arises from the fact that today **we do not overestimate the role of the law on the state enterprise,** which, like any other regulation, has a limited impact. After all, **in order to show effect, every piece of legislation has to be conscientiously observed at all levels and by all agencies and organizations** that are to be guided by it. That is why we must require that this law be accurately and strictly observed at the central as well as the enterprise level, that no exemptions and deviations from it be demanded and granted, that it not be deformed by unnecessary regulations pertaining to its execution, and the like.

And, finally, **we must find the courage to always draw uncompromising conclusions from each instance of violation of the law and nonfulfillment of tasks and duties, but also from the failure to use one's rights and from passivity, and impose appropriate sanctions, including necessary cadre measures.** We must not become reconciled to a situation in which the nonfulfillment of legal duties has no repercussions and matters are allowed to run their free course. The nonfulfillment of legal duties must have repercussions, even where the relevant legislation does not explicitly provide for specific sanctions. **In this respect, too, a radical turn must occur in practice if the law on the state enterprise is not to become a mere toothless document, or proclamation.** It is precisely to this that the party is devoting its paramount attention right now.

Commentaries, Official View Babinsky Case

'One Hand Dirtied the Other'

AU141306 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 87 p 3

[Vojtech Vesely and Josef Smola article: "One Hand Dirtied The Other; Why Did the 'Babinsky Case' Arise and What Does It Reveal?"]

[Text] The atmosphere in courtroom No. 82 of the Bratislava Palace of Justice is heavy, not only because of the summer heat radiating through the half-open windows but, rather, because of the facts revealed by the recapitulation of the "Babinsky case" before the Senate of the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR. The case is unique particularly because of the figures involved—the damage caused amounts to Kcs2.1 million, as the prosecutor declares; in the preparatory investigations, a total of 821 witnesses were heard, of whom 143 also appeared during the trial before the Senate of the Bratislava Regional Court; and the records comprise some 34,000 pages. Grievous also are the moral and political implications of what was happening toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties in the Orava valley, this formerly povery-stricken and today dynamically developing area comprising virtually the entire Dolny Kubin district.

The dock is filled with 10 defendants. Yet the attention of those present is focused chiefly on 48-year-old Stanislav Babinsky, former director of the District Industrial Enterprise in Trestena, later chairman of the Jednota consumer cooperative in the district. His broad face, high forehead, stocky stature, and energetic behavior remind one of some of the features of Napoleon. In "his days" he really acquired the nickname of "King of Orava"... Unrestrained Stealing [subhead]

He is far from any aristocratic origins. His father, a blacksmith in Trstena, lived only with what he earned with his own heavy hands. He brought up his son to be modest and industrious and let him learn the honest trade of a locksmith. S. Babinsky became instructor of apprentices in Tesla Nizna, voluntarily spent a year working in the Ostrava mines, subsequently served as head of operations of the local national committee in the village of Cimhova, and, following their reorganization in 1979 into the District Industrial Enterprise (OPP), was appointed its director. As OPP director, he was initially overflowing with ideas and innovative activities. For instance, he deserves credit for the restored production of traditional Trstena ceramics and carved period furniture.

When did his "life line," which had such a promising start, begin to curve? Probably, when he procured for Kcs1,500 (!) a forged secondary school diploma, on the basis of which he later successfully applied for extramural university studies—assisted undoubtedly by string-pulling.

The first success lends wings to people and this apparently also holds true for those setting out on crooked paths. One thing is certain—that according to the evidence accepted by the court, the years of his directorship were years of unprecedented squandering of money and of OPP's and Jednota's material values, years of purloining of property in socialist ownership without any constraints or judiciousness.

To dozens of people he offered and supplied free of charge or at only a symbolic price period furniture manufactured by the OPP worth at least Kcs298,000. He illicitly consumed more than 40,000 liters of gasoline for unofficial rides and for use of official cars during shootings. Using the OPP's funds he presented to Juraj Murina, former chairman of the Dolny Kubin District National Committee, food, liquor, an expensive hunting rifle, larch saw-wood, and a painting by a national artist at an aggregate value of Kcs73,000 and to Pavol Kyman, former leading secretary of the Dolny Kubin CPSL District Committee, various articles, including five paintings, a stereo radio, and a freezer, at an aggregate value of almost Kcs45,000—all of it free of charge.

He gradually withdrew from the OPP's funds more than Kcs167,000 in cash, which he subsequently offset with the help of other enterprise employees through unlawful manipulations with proceeds. He high-handedly cashed in bonuses of more than Kcs22,000, ordered unlawful payments of a total of Kcs7,800 to some physicians of the District Institute of National Health, and had 3,000 liters of heating oil from enterprise depots delivered to his home for private consumption. Without the possession of a building permit and documentation and, moreover, from the OPP's operating funds, he reconstructed at a cost of Kcs4.3 million the premises of an old mill, turning them into an enterprise recreational center where he then organized, virtually daily, motley celebrations, parties, and opulent feasts. Their nature is best illustrated by the fact that at least Kcs790,000 was spent in the "Mill," as this "retreat" was called, in 3 years.

When S. Babinsky became chairman of Jednota, he used the blue room of the Rohac Hotel in Trstena for similar purposes. He played host to various acquaintances and frequently even relatives, and paid the bills by remunerating the hotel manager from Jednota's wage funds. In a similar fashion he also "paid" for merchandise worth more than Kcs32,000 which he "bought" in the Namestovo meat and smoked goods store and in the Cimhova grocery store. In a different Jednota store, in turn, he had Kcs33,000 worth of private purchases charged to the Rohac Hotel.

He has been proven guilty of other culpable offenses as well, such as the receipt of Kcs17,600 in cash and its use for his own needs, the appropriation for his own use of almost 1 metric ton of mushrooms and berries from the Jednota salvage purchasing shop, the appropriation of 79 boxes of the "Golden Pheasant" beer in cans, worth Kcs9,500, from the Rohac Hotel, and so forth. In trying to erase the resultant deficit, he resorted together with Stefan Kecera, former manager of the hotel, and other persons to various machinations such as bogus invoices, compilation of a protocol on damage that in reality did not exist, and inducing Engineer Jozef Turaz, former director of the Topolcany brewery, to deliver more than Kcs64,000 worth of beer to the Rohac Hotel without invoicing it.

S. Babinsky's activities as chairman of the Trstena Hunting Association also had an unpropitious effect. He unlawfully allowed his acquaintances and supporters [priznivci] from the ranks of officials of district, regional, and higher state and party agencies ot shoot several dozen head of game, thereby causing a damage of Kcs147,000.

A special aspect of the "Babinsky case" is the circumstance that among the defendants are also Juraj Murina, former chairman of the Dolny Kubin District National Committee, and Pavol Kyman, former chairman of the Dolny Kubin CPSL District Committee. Through their deeds they definitely invalidated or debased many undeniably positive aspects of their previous activities in tackling the problems concerning the development of the Orava region. J. Murina unlawfully shot game worth more than Kcs30,000, which the court qualified as an impingement on property in socialist ownership.

Aside from this, he abused his position to divert Kcs325,000 from the funds of the District National Committee to the accounts of two local national committees, ostensibly for adult education, but in reality to defray the costs of various feasts and gifts; more than Kcs262,000 was used for these purposes. Ultimately, it can also be said that he "covered" S. Babinsky's unlawful activity by preventing thorough audits of the OPP's operations and failing to take steps against various malpractices that were known to him; after all, he himself participated in the drinking bouts and profited from Babinsky's "gifts."

P. Kyman discredited himself chiefly by accepting the aforesaid "gifts," which the law qualifies as partaking in damage to property in socialist ownership, by his knowledge of the existence of the Kcs300,000 black fund of the chairman of the District National Committee (after all, he diverted more than Kcs25,000 from this fund for activities of the CPSL District Committee), and his failure to take steps against it.

The sentences, which have meanwhile been confirmed by the legally valid decision of the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR, are known: S. Babinsky will serve 14 and 1/2 years in prison; J. Gabik, manager of the "Mill" recreation center 5 years; J. Turaz 5 and 1/2 years; J. Murina 6 years; P. Kyman 5 years; S. Kecera 4 years; 2 other defendants 3 years each; and 2 defendants were given suspended sentences. The court also meted out fines, confiscation of property, and bans on employment [involving economic responsibilities] for the maximum period set by the law. The verdict commits S. Babinsky to make up for more than Kcs1 million worth of damage.

A False "Concept" of Orava's Development [subhead]

The idea that all he did was for the sake of the development of the Orava region and by order of representatives of the district, that he did not enrich himself by even one koruna (!) but is the innocent victim of some real culprits runs through Babinsky's defense like the refrain through a hakneyed song. His sister, sitting next to us, excitedly remarks: "That's right, he wasn't the king of Orava, only the footman of Orava..."

Indeed, what was the motive, why so many feasts and gifts? What have such things to do with the development of the district? S. Babinsky's idea was simple: he will generously entertain major figures from state and party agencies, oblige them with valuable gifts, and then, when the district needs investment allocations, stretch out the palm of his hand. "They will return everything a hundred times," he used to say. Investments "won" for Orava with the help of glasses and set tables were reaching hundreds of millions, but only in his imagination.

According to Babinsky's "concept," Orava develops not because the elevation of formerly backward areas arises from the very essence of our system and from the economic policy of the party devised as early as during the stirring times of 50 years ago, but owing to his present-day lobbying and the generous support of his backers in central agencies.

What do people in Orava have to say about this? "This is an outright lie and, at the same time, an insult to those whose hard work helped to build, beautify, and raise the standards of Orava. Just one example for illustration—although it has the most extreme climatic conditions, the district is self-sufficient in the production of meat and milk and produces more than two-thirds of the vegetables it consumes. We have the relatively most advanced individual housing construction in the CSSR. Babinsky's illegal building project was the most he ever contributed to this. By his conduct he only brought great shame on Orava in the eyes of the public; the honest majority of citizens has nothing in common with this," says Comrade Albin Michalica, leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee.

A Peculiar Norm of Hospitality [subhead]

It seems, however, that we will get closer to a clarification of the motives of S. Babinsky's criminal activity when we look for them in petit bourgeois mammonism, which usually takes the form of the endeavor to grow rich as quickly and as easily as possible and to eliminate the evident risks connected with this through influential, obliging, and, if possible, already corrupted acquaintances. His pseudo-philosophy concerning the solution of the district's problems at opulent feasts is assimilated by everyone from Babinsky's circle, who succumb to it to such an extent that the regalement [traktovanie] of virtually every higher official who makes his appearance in the district comes to be regarded as an "Orava cause," as an unwritten norm. The idea that this unwarranted sort of Slovak hospitality might be unlawful does not even occur to them. It is characteristic that S. Babinsky ends his 80 minute concluding statement in his defense in tears over his innocence and with the proposal to acquit all defendants, including himself, save for Murina and Kyman.

As for the orders to hand out gifts to all and sundry, the truth is somewhere in the middle. Babinsky himself was offering his "services," and he did so zealously and importunately. Prosaic aspects of the matter such as payment were waved aside by him in a cavalier manner. The two [Murina and Kyman] accepted these services without being ashamed, establishing in the district fiefdom-like [gubernialny] conditions. They complemented each other. Babinsky and company would steal and Murina, Kyman, and company would shield him from control. The circle came to a close; one hand dirtied the other. However, it is Babinsky who was the key figure. It was he to whom social values were entrusted and who disposed of them as if they were his own or, more appropriately, as if they belonged to a stranger, something for which he could not receive any binding order from anyone and, even had he received it, the order would have been invalid before the law.

A remarkable element of Babinsky's defense is the long list of high officials whom, by his own account, he gave as presents a total of 68 paintings by national artists and cut-price furniture, and for whom he organized unpermitted shootings and provided other services. To what extent does he tell the truth? It needs to be realized that the law permits the defendant to make even untrue assertions in his defense; the senate, in turn, has the possibility to assess his statements liberally. Yet the defendant must not falsely accuse anyone of culpable offenses, because this carries a penalty of up to 3 years of deprivation of freedom. Babinsky knows that at the trial he received a sentence (14 and 1/2 years) that is near the

maximum sentence allowed under the law and that this was a cumulative sentence; he knows that he cannot be sentenced to more than 15 years. The prospect of being sentenced for a false accusation is thus of no practical significance. Consequently, he evidently exaggerates and mentions sums which his enterprise could not possibly have; after all, it was perennially incapable of payment. However, the decisive thing for the publication of his statements is their truth-value and, above all, the fact that only the court can qualify someone as a culprit, which it does by means of a legal verdict. No one can be publicly labeled as a perpetrator of criminal activity before being duly sentenced. This holds true for every country that is guided by legality. Western propaganda, however, is apparently guided by different legal and ethical norms; it considers S. Babinsky's statements to be completely true, publishes names that have been named only by Babinsky, and construes from the case a "great corruption scandal," about which Czechoslovak mass information and propaganda media allegedly will not speak. The reality is different, as the reader sees. Those who are really guilty of an offense must bear the consequences for their deeds.

In this context we spoke about some circumstances of the case with Jan Bencura, doctor of law, chairman of the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR. Asked why the court did not qualify the fact that some responsible officials accepted gifts from Babinsky as the acceptance of bribes, he replied:

"Because according to our legal order the court can decide solely on an act that is mentioned in the indictment. No such act was indicated. Aside from this, neither in the course of the preparatory investigations nor during the trial had any explicit proofs been ascertained that would support Babinsky's assertions. In order to qualify an act as the acceptance of a bribe, the law requires the proof of deliberate action by the person accepting the bribe in the sense that he accepts the bribe or the promise of a bribe in connection with the attendance to matters of general interest. This means that the named persons would have had to accept the bribe with the intention of securing unjustified advantages for the district, which is what Babinsky talks about. This has not been proved."

So it was "just" a question of gifts?

"That can be clarified only by further investigations. However, it is worth pondering whether the acceptance of such gifts, so-called tokens of attention, and services by responsible officials, especially if they are CPCZ members, can pass muster from the moral viewpoint."

"They Sold Themselves to the Devil" [subhead]

How did this really work? One witness in the trial against Babinsky and cohorts gave the following testimony: "Food parcels used to be delivered mostly on the occasion of the New Year, Easter, and other holidays and events. One such parcel would consist of 4-5 kg of canned ham, expensive salami, several bottles of expensive alcoholic beverages (whiskey, brandy), Csabay sausages, and so forth... I would deliver the parcels to Murina, Kyman, and other functionaries. I estimate the value of each such parcel at Kcs3,000. On top of that, at Christmas between 10 and 20 trout would also be added to the parcels."

The court fixed the average value of the parcels at Kcs2,200. This is thus the sort of gift that S. Babinsky used to hand out to his guests and acquaintances. What are we to think about those who accepted them, about the functionaries and responsible officials of various agencies and organizations who, too, are mentioned in the verdict? They participated in unpermitted shootings, let themselves be entertained and driven around, and reticently accepted paintings and furniture. Even members of their families, wives and adult children, came...

How do these goings-on conform with the moral, political, and character qualities required of these responsible officials for the execution of the functions and posts held by them? How do they conform, in the case of party members who let these things happen, with the CPCZ Statutes? How do they conform with the ideas of the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline? After all, each CPCZ member is called upon to serve as an example of modesty.

The moral and political responsibility of people who revealed themselves negatively in the "Babinsky case" will have to be assessed with all due resolution, wherever this has not happened yet, by the appropriate agencies, especially party agencies. This is a logical continuation of the uncompromising attitude and high-principled measures adopted by the CPSL Central Committee until now against violators of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline. This is also a task arising from the deliberations of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 19 August 1987, which stressed the lasting validity of the tasks contained in the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 1983. As is stated in the published report on the session, the Presidium "instructed local party agencies and Communists in all sectors to reinforce the struggle against disorder, bad management, and waste, against instances of violation of discipline, and against expressions of indifference and corruption. It instructed regional and district party committees to deal once again with the implementation of the Letter within the sphere of their authority."

It might be said that the recipients of the gifts "sold themselves to the devil." It is therefore not surprising that a careerist such as S. Babinsky, who strove to gradually win, bribe, and corrupt functionaries and to demoralize them in order to enrich himself at society's expense, was successful in the Orava region and, later on, not only there. We can read in the verdict: "In this way

his activity reached beyond the framework of Dolny Kubin District; he has his acquaintances in Prague and in Bratislava and his self-confidence is steadily growing through their influence."

Let us add that 12 persons whom Babinsky gave as presents 18 paintings by national artists later returned these paintings, at the investigator's request. But prior to this some of them claimed not to have them!

Let us have a look at another section of the verdict in the criminal matter of Babinsky and cohorts. According to one testimony, "official motor vehicles, mainly GAZ jeeps, were used for the shootings... Game was shot even in protected periods, or using forbidden methods (at night, with the help of strong searchlights, which were mounted especially for that purpose)." At the same time, the people who participated were members of some hunting association, had a license to keep a weapon, and should thus be familiar with the law on hunting. The Trstena Hunting Association incurred a loss of at least 18 head of red deer, 15 head of roebuck, 3 head of red-deer hind, 3 head of red-deer fawn, 8 head of wood-grouse, which is a nationally protected species, 4 head of boar, and 1 badger.

We continue to quote: Witnesses testified that "the visits and hospitality accorded to them by Babinsky in no way influenced the decisions made by them in their capacity as office-holders and that they did not grant defendant Babinsky any unjustified benefits."

Knocked-Out Control [subhead]

Let us ask—what did control agencies do in the "Babinsky case?" They must have had the opportunity to expose and document criminal activity.

By the methods he used, Babinsky practically paralyzed any control. This is also borne out by the witnesses' testimony in court—if control agencies discovered something, P. Kyman, leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee; J. Murina, chairman of the District National Committee; and others intervened in S. Babinsky's favor. Ascertained shortcomings were concealed and the control staff forced not to mention them anywhere.

Naturally, this cannot serve as their justification; the very nature of their function requires courage, integrity, and an uncompromising attitude. But such was reality.

We spoke about this with Engineer Sona Urbanova, chairwoman of the People's Control Committee at the Dolny Kubin District National Committee. She told us that four complaints about Babinsky had been received in her term of office. All of them were anonymous and three of them concerned his illicit building projects (house and weekend chalet).

When the chairwoman of the District National Committee's People's Control Committee came to investigate the complaints, S. Babinsky kept stressing all the time, in the hope of intimidating her, that he was expecting a phone call from a minister any minute. Undaunted, she investigated the matter. While she was there, no minister telephoned S. Babinsky. However, the three complaints did not have any direct bearing on S. Babinsky's criminal activity. But the fourth complaint did. It drew attention to the deficit in the Cimhova furniture plant. Thorough investigations of the complaint started. Cimhova was then struck by a small flood. S. Babinsky let it be known that the water had carried away all papers... Comrade Urbanova called on P. Kyman, leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee, and briefed him on everything and vented her suspicion. He vehemently rejected everything and declared that S. Babinsky is a demanding chief and that people take revenge on him. The complaint had supposedly been fabricated!

Unjustifiable Bowing of Heads [subhead]

We also spoke to Bohumil Kozak, chairman of the primary organization of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and committee member of the CPSL primary organization in Jednota Trstena (the committee's chairman and deputy chairman were not present). Comrade Kozak told us how during S. Babinsky's "rule" in Jednota he once spoke out in defense of an employee whom Babinsky wanted to sack. Supposedly, this was the only case in which he managed to talk him out of it. What a paradox! The chairman of the Revolution Trade Union Movement organization begs the organization's manager to be fair to the working people! "And what about the party committee," we ask? "Why did it not oppose S. Babinsky?"

"The former chairman of the CPSL primary organization was S. Babinsky's brother-in-law."

"So there was nepotism as well?"

"Yes. Another relative of the Jednota chairman was the head of his secretariat."

Why were honest people afraid of opposing the "man in power?"

Because wide social and political scope for the enforcement of his unlawful method was accorded to him by those, for whom the prevention of criminal activity was to be not only a duty, but also a question of work, civil, and political responsibility—P.Kyman, J. Murina, and others. Everyone around was silent, including party members and trade unionists at the workplace.

To which end did this lead? In S. Babinsky's cadre materials we can read that he was a party members since 1966. The "awards" rubric of the questionnaire has eight entries, including the "For the Building of Orava" award. He all but received his ninth award. In 1983 the Presidium of the Dolny Kubin CPSL District Committee approved the motion to recommend him for the "For Outstanding Work" state award. Only the CPSL Regional Committee in Banska Bystrica rejected the proposal.

The court's verdict writes about S. Babinsky: "He behaves in a truly authoritarian fashion, demands absolute obedience from his subordinates, and uncompromisingly settles accounts with them when running up against their resistance... In this way he creates around himself—in the OPP, in Jednota, and in the district—an atmosphere of fear and, consequently, a feeling of indispensability. He organizes grand shootings without any regard for the species and protected periods of game and uses every such occasion, above all, to establish new contacts and to promote his own selfish aims."

This is one aspect of the matter. But at the moment when the chairwoman of the District National Committee's People's Control Committee confronts him with the complaint and uncompromisingly investigates it, he evidently loses his absolute mastery of things. Had it not been for the intervention by the leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee, and others, S. Babinsky's criminal activity might have been exposed earlier.

One should not allow oneself to be intimidated and deterred from a correct resolution. It is true that all people are not equally courageous but in the case of communists such bowing of heads is unjustifiable. Trade unions, too, must take a stand in the defense of people; it is their mission. They may well suffer a bruise in the process, but evil must be faced head-on.

Conclusions and Lessons [subhead]

At a session on 16 July 1987, the Presidium of the Dolny Kubin CPSL District Committee adopted conclusions along party lines and drew lessons from the "case of Babinsky and cohorts." Its document is marked by a highly principled approach to the matter. The party agency carried out a thorough analysis of the causes and shortcomings, and drew uncompromising conclusions. The Presidium of the CPSL District Committee expelled from the ranks of the CPCZ J. Murina, former chairman of the District National Committee; V. Stahulak, former deputy director in charge of economic affairs of the OPP Trstena; A. Daniel, former deputy director in charge of operations of the OPP Trstena; and J. Smitka, former head of the cadre and personnel work division of the OPP Trstena.

It needs to be added that the other CPCZ members from among the defendants in the criminal matter Babinsky and cohorts, including S. Babinsky himself and P. Kyman, former leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee and, later, chairman of the Regional National Committee, had been expelled from the party at an earlier date.

Further on, the CPSL District Committee Presidium imposed a party reprimand coupled with a warning on R. Milrad, former deputy chairman of the District National Committee, and I. Budiak, former chief of the District National Committee's Finance Department; and a party reprimand on G. Busniak, former deputy chairman of the District National Committee, J. Florek, former secretary of the District National Committee, V. Janecka, former chief of the District National Committee's Internal Affairs Department, J. Podstavek, chairman of the Oravska Lesna Local National Committee, J. Matuga, former chairman of the Rabca Local National Committee, and J. Langer, former public prosecutor for the district.

Cadre changes were effected at senior posts in the district—at the CPSL District Committee, the District National Committee, the District Court, the District Public Prosecutor's Office, the District Administration of the National Security Corps, including the staff of functionaries and the management of the OPP Trstena and Jednota Trstena. The CPSL primary organizations in the OPP Trstena and Jednota Trstena were charged with drawing conclusions along party lines with respect to those party members who have been found personally responsible in connection with the "Babinsky case." The conclusions are to be commensurate with their measure of guilt.

Communists in CPSL primary organizations have been informed about the conclusions reached by the CPSL District Committee Presidium; a district-wide party aktiv has been held. The lessons and conclusions from the "Babinsky case" were published by the district newspaper on 22 July 1987, under the headline "To Enforce the Party's Right of Control in a Demanding Manner."

Let us stop to consider at least one section of this document. It says: "Experience has taught us that an atmosphere that does not encourage criticism and in which criticism is regarded as a personal assault on the authority of the supervisor is conducive to the manifestation, among a segment of officials who by virtue of the function they exercise command extensive legal powers, of phenomena such as rigidity in management, immodesty and even greed in personal life, and haughtiness and imperiousness in the attitude toward their subordinates. All these phenomena are incompatible with communist ethics and impair the party's authority by inflicting long-term moral damage."

Because of the unusual extensiveness of the case, it was impossible to consider everything in preparing this article. We asked Stanislav Kvapil, doctor of law, representative of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak SR, to sum up all findings and experiences from the case. He said that the case does not end with the court proceedings. The public prosecutor's office is investigating further circumstances and connections. If further culpable offenses are proven, their perpetrators, too, will be punished.

Food for Thought [subhead]

Philosophers say that everything that is real is also possible. Hence, the issue is to make sure that such things become impossible everywhere in our country.

A comprehensive guidance toward effective prophylaxis is provided by the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Agencies and Organization To Deepen the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline. It is as if the following idea from the document were tailored to fit the "Babinsky case": "Illicit property gains and other forms of personal gain have a negative impact on people's thinking and conduct... This is particularly grievous when this concerns some senior officials holding posts of responsibility. In the final analysis, this damages the authority of the party and the interests of the socialist society and is abused by our enemies for ideological subversion."

Yes, the attitudes of senior officials are crucial. The higher their rank, the more crucial they are. As the case from Orava reveals, not all of them regard a clean moral shield and exemplary Leninist and modest appearances in public, including outside the speakers' rostrums, as a binding norm. In Orava, sometimes it was also the wives or family members of functionaries who behaved negatively. This, too, needs to be pondered. The case also revealed expressions of sheer formalism in cadre work; after all, a notoriously negative "hero" was given an excellent comprehensive evaluation. The abysmal difference between what Babinsky and the others said about the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and how they actually behaved, also serves as a serious signal. Regrettably, we also come across disharmony between words and deeds elsewhere, albeit not in so acute a form.

The need is becoming apparent to uncompromisingly check on the expediency of all kinds of "retreats," semi-private chalets, separees, and similar premises that are occasionally being misused by individuals for "dolce vita" and to submit to the consistent control of members of hunting associations the issuing of permits to shoot game, and to monitor the observance of hunting regulations. We believe that the financial allocations, which the relevant directives set aside for hospitality purposes, should suffice and that there is no need for any black funds.

Finally, it is necessary everywhere to respond in an extremely attentive and sensitive way to attempts to suppress criticism and to protect in every possible way those who, displaying their sense of discipline and order, come up with specific and specifically targeted criticism of the causes and perpetrators of malpractices. There should be neither any "zones" nor any individuals that are exempt from control and criticism.

The conduct of S. Babinsky and his accomplices is irreconcilable with the principles of our socialist society. But the means that are available to us to prevent such phenomena must be put to a more active and consistent use.

'Two Sets of Morality'

AU151832 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 3

[Jarmila Houfova commentary in the "In the Mirror of the Week" column: "Two Sets of Morality?"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] On Monday [7 September] we published the article "One Hand Dirtied the Other," which provides a detailed account of the "Babinsky case." As is known, this case has stirred up public opinion not only in Dolny Kubin district and in Central Slovakia, but throughout the republic. As soon as we published the report on the trial (but even prior to this) we started to receive letters in the editorial office in which readers asked us not only for the details of this disgraceful affair, but above all for an answer to the question how anything of that sort could happen and be tolerated.

Many people viewed the affair in the context of the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline of 1983. I believe that the article was sufficiently exhaustive and that it showed both the causes and the repercussions. I would like to recall two things from the article. First, that the Presidium of the Dolny Kubin CPSL District Committee drew high-principled and uncompromising conclusions from the case along party lines. Second, I would like to recall the statement of Jan Bencura, doctor of law, chairman of the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR. Asked whether everything "was 'just' a question of gifts," he replied: **"That can only be clarified by further investigations. However, it is worth pondering whether the acceptance of such gifts, so-called tokens of appreciation, and services by responsible officials, especially if they are CPCZ members, can pass muster from the moral viewpoint."**[boldface passage as published]

The article states that in those cases where this has not yet happened, the moral-political responsibility of the people involved will have to be assessed with all due strictness by the appropriate agencies.

The Babinsky case (but it is not just a question of him) shows how inadequately the principles of the "Letter of the Presidium" gain ground in practical life, and how correct it is to recall these principles at all sessions and on disparate occasions as a perennially topical task. Regrettably, it also shows that some people live under the illusion that there exist two kinds of morality in society—one for them, the other for the rest—and that, which is again regrettable, for a long time they have felt assured that nothing can happen to them, that they are "immune." Yet there can be only one kind of morality in society.

Justice Official Comments

AU141610 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Judge on the 'Babinsky Case'"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK)—With the pronouncement of its verdict a few days ago, the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR wound up the criminal affair concerning defendant Stanislav Babinsky and nine other offenders with final validity. [passage omitted]

In connection with this case, it is being claimed that the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR did not have enough time to prepare its session, that it was unable to study the records because of their volume, that the public was not present at the session, and so forth. The CTK has asked Stefan Minarik, doctor of law, chairman of the Panel of the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR, for his response to these questions.

The Supreme Court of the Slovak SR received the relevant criminal records for the needs of the appellate procedure as early as 23 July 1987, Doctor Minarik said. It thus had almost 6 weeks before pronouncing its verdict on 31 August 1987; in this case this was sufficient to prepare a panel. I would also like to say that the requisite conditions had been established for the undisturbed study of the records. The court records on the investigations in this case have almost 9,000 pages, and the rest is mostly made up of annexed materials, which, however, have largely been incorporated into experts' opinions.

As for the rumors about the public being excluded from the appellate session of the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR, they are unfounded. The session of the Supreme Court was public for 2 days, during which a report on the state of the matter was submitted and the parties presented their proposals. The other days were reserved for the panel's consultations, which are never public anywhere. The pronouncement of the verdict was public.

The CTK asked what lessons can be drawn from the case of Babinsky and cohorts.

S. Minarik, doctor of law, replied: This case pointed to the flawed ethics not only of Babinsky, Murina, Kyman, and the other offenders, but also of many other citizens, including regrettably even party members, who could not have failed to see what was happening around them. The case also signals serious shortcomings in internal and external control, although it has to be admitted that the main reason for the inability of control agencies to intervene in this case was apparently the fact that, alongside Babinsky, criminal acts had also been committed by leading representatives of the district—Murina and Kyman—that is, people who by virtue of their functions and their job descriptions should have controlled Babinsky's activity. The case also signals the need to enhance the effectiveness, attractiveness, and businesslike character of the legal education of citizens and of the propagation of our legal order, including the necessity to further expand the democratization of our society.

We are called upon to constantly return to the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of February 1983 and to achieve the consistent application of its ideas in practical life, Dr Minarik stressed.

Further Reportage on Jaruzelski's Visit

Talks Open Near Berlin

LD161336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council have started talks in the Hubertus hunting lodge near Berlin. Taking part in these are Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Jozef Cyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and other officials from the two sides.

Honecker Hosts Luncheon

LD161657 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, hosted a luncheon today in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State. Taking part in the festive gathering in the Hubertus hunting lodge on the occasion of the friendly meeting of leading representatives of the two states were Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski, and Harry Tisch, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Also present were personalities from the two sides who had taken part in the preceding talk between the two party leaders and heads of state. Horst Neubauer and Janusz Obodowski, the ambassadors of the two countries, were also present.

Talks End

LD161736 Warsaw PAP in English 1647 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, Sept 16—Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker concluded their talks outside Berlin today.

Both leaders informed each other on situation in both parties and states, with a stress on new forms of economic cooperation. Much space was devoted to tightening contacts between both nations, especially between youth. The sides examined numerous ventures aimed at bringing the nations closer together, as well as tightening contacts between parliaments and parties.

Both leaders discussed issues of European peace. In this context, Erich Honecker presented the course of his visit to the FRG. The sides labelled it a success of the entire socialist community and final recognition of the GDR.

Departs for Home 16 Sep

LD161709 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) — A friendly meeting took place today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council. It served, in the spirit of traditional friendship, the discussion and agreement of further steps for cooperation between the two parties and states and an exchange of views on current questions related to international politics. A communique on the meeting was agreed. [passage omitted] After a luncheon hosted by Erich Honecker this afternoon in honor of his guest, Wojciech Jaruzelski left for home from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. He and his entourage were warmly seen off by Erich Honecker and other public figures.

Polish TV Reports Visit

LD162001 Warsaw Television ServiceinPolish1730 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the tradition of working contacts between the leaders of Poland and the GDR has been consolidated. After Erich Honecker's visit to Warsaw in December 1985, Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a 1-day working visit to the GDR today. Here is a report from our special reporter:

[Unidentified reporter] The special plane landed at Schoenefeld Airport in Berlin at 1000. The Polish leader was greeted by Erich Honecker. Wojciech Jaruzelski was accompanied by Jozef Czyrek and Manfred Gorywoda, among others. Hubertusstock, a hunting lodge dating from the 19th century, near Berlin: At 1100 a column of cars drove up. A friendly meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker took place. Taking part were Jozef Czyrek, Manfred Gorywoda, Hermann Axen, and others. The interlocutors stated that from the time of the meeting in Poland on 16 December 1985, a further significant development of friendly relations between the two neighboring socialist states has occured. Both leaders drew attention to the need for the expansion and more effective use of a variety of forms of working contacts at central and regional level, and particularly of direct ties between workplace party organizations. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker both assessed that the implementation so far of a group of agreements from December 1985, encompassing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, has led to significant growth, stimulating the process of deepening and bringing closer cooperation in the sphere of research and production. The positive development of cooperation is reflected in the growing dynamics of trade exchange. The ministries, factories and organizations of foreign trade in both states are obligated to further develop trade exchanges (taking into account long-term agreements for the years 1986-[words indistinct] The analysis of possibilities and the introduction of proposals for the further enrichment and deepening of cooperation of partner voivodships and

regions was recommended, above all, in the region of the peace border on the Odra and the Nysa, encompassing all spheres of social life.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker highly assessed the experiences so far as regards exchanges of children and youth between Poland and the GDR, and its role in developing friendship between nations. It was agreed that possibilities will be created for the gradual expansion of tourism and exchanges in the framework of the continually expanding development of direct contacts of administrative units and workplaces. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker exchanged views on key problems of international policy. They expressed the hope and expectation that talks between the Soviet Union and the United States will soon lead to agreement on the liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles. The interlocutors emphasized the significance of regional initiatives in the cause of limiting the risk of conflicts and confrontation, and the increase in trust between nations. They also mutually informed each other of their own initiatives and actions, aimed at creating a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapons free zone and also at reducing weapons and increasing trust (?in central Europe) by means of the gradual dilution of nuclear and conventional potential.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker emphasized the intention of Poland and the GDR of contributing to disarmament and security, to the further normalization of interstate relations and to the development of cooperation based on mutual trust, enabling the creation of the foundations for lasting security in Europe, through the joint efforts of all states. In this context, Erich Honecker reported the results of his visit to the FRG.

Wojciech Jaruzelski outlined the state of relations between Poland and the FRG, pointing to fundamental issues concerning the conditions and possibilities for their development. The interlocutors agreed that both Poland and the GDR are striving to further develop relations with the FRG on the basis of equal rights, in accordance with the generally accepted norms of international law, with respect for the territorial and political realities existing on the continent. The interlocutors indicated again that the inviolability of borders and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in Europe is the fundamental condition for peace. They expressed satisfaction that this principle was confirmed in the joint communique on Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG.

Wojciech Jaruzelski invited Erich Honecker to visit Poland.

The two leaders' talks were reflected in a communique published at the end of the visit. Just before 1900, Wojciech Jaruzelski together with the persons accompanying him, returned to Warsaw.

More on Honecker's FRG Visit

FRG's Vogel Hosts Banquet

AU151453 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Trier—Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of Rhineland-Palatinate, gave a banquet in Trier on Thursday in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Also invited were Guenter Mittag, Gerhard Beil, Oskar Fischer, and the other figures accompanying Erich Honecker. On behalf of the Rhineland-Palatinate land government, the banquet was attended by Dr Carl-Ludwig Wagner, deputy minister-president and minister of finance; Rainer Bruederle, minister of economy and transportation; Secretary of State Hanns-Eberhard Schleyer, chief of the state chancellery; and Ehrenfried Schnebel, foreign policy adviser to the minister-president. Holger Boerner, vice chairman of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation; Gerhard Schwetje, president of the provincial government of Trier; Felix Zimmermann, general mayor of the city; and other figures from politics, economy, culture, and public life of the land and city also attended. Bernhard Vogel and Erich Honecker exchanged toasts.

The banquet took place in the Rhineland Museum, the largest and best known of the city's many museums. On the way to the festive hall, Dr Heinz Cueppers, director of the museum, showed the GDR head of state selected exhibits dating back to Roman times. The museum located in the south east of the city along the medieval city wall displays objects, all of which were unearthed in the area of Trier. The great number of antique, medieval, and modern objects of art includes the reliefs of Neumagen, the Mosel ship, mosaics, mural paintings, and a large number of small art objects.

Munich Luncheon Held

AU161910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Sep 98 p 3

[Excerpt]Munich—Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of the Free State of Bavaria, hosted a luncheon on Friday afternoon [11 September] in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Franz Josef Strauss and Erich Honecker delivered toasts at the festive gathering on the last day of the official visit by the GDR head of state to the FRG.

The minister-president's invitation to the Antiquarium of the Residence, formerly the seat of the House of Wittelsbach, the Bavarian Electors and Kings, was accepted by Federal Justice Minister Hans Engelhard; Federal Transport Minister Juergen Warnke; and Dr Oscar Schneider, minister for regional planning, building, and urban development. Also present were Bavarian Ministers of State Dr Karl Hillermeier, Anton Jaumann, Alfred Dick, August Lang, and Edmund Stoiber; Prof Audomar Scheuermann, vice president of the Bavarian

Senate; Leo Parsch, president of the Bavarian Constitutional Court and of the Munich Higher Regional Court; CSU General Secretary Gerold Tandler; Karl-Heinz Hiersmann, SPD floor leader in the Bavarian Landtag; and SPD Land Chairman Rudolf Schoefberger. The invitation was also accepted by retired Bavarian Prime-Minister Alfons Goppel; Raimund Eberle, Wolfgang Winkler, and Franz Vogt, presidents of the Governments of Upper Bavaria, Upper Franconia, and Lower Franconia; and Dr Klaus Hahnzog, Dr Hahlweg, and Dr Neun, mayors of Munich, Erlangen, and Hof. Also present were Eberhard von Kuenheim, president of the Land Association of Bavarian Industry; Hubert Staerker, president of the Union of the Employers' Associations of Bavaria; Gustav Suehler, president of the Bavarian Farmers' Association; Lothar Mueller, president of the Land Central Bank in Bavaria; as well as representatives from leading economic enterprises in Bavaria, such as Siemens, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, MAN, Adidas, and Schickedanz. The guests also included District Dean High Consistory Dr Kalb; Dr Snopkow, president of the Land Association of the Israeli Religious Community in Bavaria; Gudrun and Wolgang Wagner from the Bayreuth Festival, and other leading representatives from intellectual and cultural life. The doyen of the diplomatic corps, Consul General Dr Hans Waiser, also attended the luncheon. [passage omitted]

Reportage on the Leipzig Fall Fair

GDR Leaders Tour

AU150802 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 7 September on pages 3, 4, and 5 under the headline "Most Modern Technologies Lead to High Productivity in Chemical Industry" carries an 8,000-word report on members of the GDR party and state leadership led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph making a walking tour through the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair on 6 September.

First, the delegation is welcomed by Guenther Wischowski, minister of chemical industry, who reports that the more than 3,000 chemical workers in the GDR have fulfilled the plan in the first 8 months of the year. Subsequently the delegation members familiarized themselves with the achievements of various GDR chemical combines. Then they proceeded to the SFRY stand where they were given a cordial welcome by Councellor Nikodin Grbic, charge d'affaires ad interim. Grbic stressed the interest of the Yugoslav economy in developing stable relations with the GDR, which have received fresh impulses through Erich Honecker's 1986 official friendship visit to the SFRY. At the Hungarian stand 44 foreign trade enterprises gave a representative survey of the country's economic development, with the main emphasis on the chemical industry. The delegation was welcomed by Istvan Szatmari, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic, who underlined the favorable development of economic relations between the two countries.

Welcoming the GDR delegation at the Chemapol and Petrimex stand, Ambassador Pavel Sandovsky stated that the CSSR has always devoted great attention to the Leipzig Fair. He attached great significance to this year's participation in the fair since both fraternal countries are commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. As far as further specialization and cooperation are concerned, products of the tool and textile machinery industry, electronic components, computer technology as well as agricultural machines and vehicles will continue to play a key role.

Red roses, commemorating the signing of the friendship treaty between Bulgaria and the GDR in September 10 years ago, were presented to Willi Stoph at Bulgaria's central information stand. Ambassador Mezhdurechki referred to the treaty as an important driving force in the relations—including economic and trade relations—which are successfully developing in all spheres. Mutual goods exchange, for example, surpassed 1.1 billion rubles last year. The ambassador conveyed greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and from Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, which were cordially reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

The SR of Romania, on the basis of a bilateral agreement with GDR chemical enterprises, will obtain base products for rubber production and process them to make tires in the SR of Romania and the GDR. This was pointed out by Ambassador Gheorghe Caranfil in his talk with the members of the GDR party and state leadership at the stand of the "Chimica" and "Danubiana" foreign trade enterprises. He conveyed best wishes from Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, which were cordially reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

At the stand of the FRG enterprise Vereinigte Elekrizitaetswerks-AG (VEBA), the chairman of the management board Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder cordially welcomed the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the other GDR party and state leaders. He recalled the visit of State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and of Willi Stoph at the VEBA stand 4 years ago. "Since that time, economic relations with our partners have developed in a favorable manner. We concluded an important agreement 12 years ago and transactions worth M25 billion have been carried out during this period. Supplies from GDR companies to our country accounted for two-thirds of this amount, and deliveries from our country to yours for one-third." In his reply Willi Stoph stressed that a favorable cooperation has been developing between VEBA and GDR manufacturing and trade enterprises for quite some time. "The figures mentioned by you are a cause for optimism for the future. We hope that this cooperation will be continued and essentially expanded," Stoph stated. There are still many opportunities that should be used by economic enterprises because peaceful trade is an essential

factor in the relations between countries, including those between countries like the GDR and FRG. "This should remain unchanged because in this way the agreements reached between the two countries are fulfilled," said Stoph.

The head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, Hans Otto Braeutigam, gave a cordial welcome to the GDR delegation on behalf of the FRG Government and added: "This is the eve of an important event, the visit of the chairman of the GDR State Council to the FRG. Today I only want to say the following: We wish you a pleasant journey. We hope that the general secretary and his entourage will bring back good impressions and that the visit will be useful for peace in Europe, for confidence building and cooperation, and for the people on both sides."

"We agree," said Willi Stoph, "that the upcoming visit of the general secretary of our party and the chairman of the GDR State Council, which is scheduled to start tomorrow, will indeed help to further develop and shape relations between the two German states. We are full of optimism." Willi Stoph expressed thanks for the friendly reception at the fair stand and wished the enterprise much success for its activities in Leipzig.

At over 20 fairs the official information stand of Great Britain's Department of Trade and Industry in hall 16 has supported the business activities of British enterprises, which this year are presenting exhibits in nearly all aspects of business at a considerably increased exhibition area. Ambassador Timothy John Edvard and Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the Council for Trade with Eastern Europe, welcomed the members of the GDR party and state leadership.

The 62 exhibitors from the Kingdom of the Netherlands pointed to a renewed increase in exhibits from their country. The chemical industry, and the sectors of processing machinery construction and consumer goods have particularly strong representation. At the official stand of the Economics Ministry and the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, Ambassador Carel Johannes Schneider pointed out that during State Council Chairman Erich Honecker's visit to the Netherlands another agreement on economic and industrial-technological cooperation was signed. Willi Stoph wished the Dutch economic representatives much success at the fair.

At the Belgian fair stand, where over 40 economic enterprises from seven branches are officially represented by the Office Beige du Commerce Exterieur Bruxelles, Roger Prues, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to the GDR, referred to Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' successful September 1986 visit to the GDR. At the same time he expressed pleasure over the upcoming visit to Belgium by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in October this year. Willi Stoph said that the GDR is convinced that at this fair joint ways will be sought and found how to further develop economic cooperation between the two countries, thus making important steps in preparation of the visit.

Also at the information stand of the Republic of Finland, where 18 enterprises are presenting exhibits from the North European country, a trip was discussed: Finland's President Mauno Koivisto will pay an official state visit to the GDR at the end of September. Ambassador Arto Tanner referred to the generally good economic and friendly relations that have further improved since Erich Honecker's October 1984 visit to Finland. Premier Willi Stoph said that the GDR is looking forward to the visit of the highest Finnish representative with great pleasure and is expecting fresh impetus for traditionally good relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Augusto Henrique d' Almeida Coelho Lopes expressed pleasure at the fact that goods exchange between Portugal and the GDR has tripled between 1979 and 1986. Willi Stoph confirmed that economic and trade relations between the two countries are an important factor in their friendly cooperation.

"I would like to stress that the interest of French enterprises has not declined since the Spring Fair," said French Ambassador Joelle Timsit, welcoming Willi Stoph at the stand of the Centre Francais du Commerce Exterieur. This has been underlined by the June visit of a delegation from the French Entrepreneurs' Association to the GDR. Over 70 French companies are displaying exhibits at this fair. Willi Stoph expressed the conviction that the GDR and France will use the Leipzig Fair to make preparations in the most varied spheres, which will have a positive influence on the development of trade.

The increased participation of Austria's economy and the visit of leading figures to Leipzig underlines that country's continued interest in trade with the GDR. This was reflected in the talks at the stand of the Federal Chamber of Trade and Economy, where its President Rudolf Sallinger welcomed the GDR delegation. Both sides stressed that economic and trade relations between the GDR and Austria have steadily expanded over the last few years. "In this way we are making new steps toward the future and the successful strengthening of our trusting cooperation," Willi Stoph stated.

At the official stand of the Italian Foreign Trade Institute, Ambasador Carlo Albertario and Alberto Rossi, under state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, welcomed the GDR delegation. "Relations between the GDR and the Italian Republic are developing in an atmosphere which can be assessed as very positive," Alberto Rossi said. "We, too, are proceeding from the fact that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop successfully, particularly our economic relations," Willi Stoph replied.

Trade relations between Denmark and the GDR have developed in a positive manner in the 30th year of the Kingdom's participation in the fair. This was stated at the information stand of Export Promotion Danmark by Ambassador Erik Herluf Krog-Meyer, who conveyed cordial greetings from Denmark's Prime Minister Poul Schlueter. The export of Danish products—primarily

textile and wrapping machines, equipment for foodstuff industry, boilers for power stations—has increased by about 10 percent since last year. Willi Stoph wished much success at the fair.

Manifold possibilities of cooperation between the GDR and Sweden—particularly in the field of construction—were discussed at the information stand of the Swedish Foreign Trade Council. Construction Minister Hans Gustafsson, and Gunnar B. Jansson, vice president of the Committee for the Promotion of Trade between Sweden and the GDR, gave a cordial welcome to the GDR delegation. Willi Stoph expressed his wish that the friendly relations between the GDR and Sweden will continue to strengthen.

Canada's province of Quebec is presenting exhibits for the first time at the Leipzig Fair. Guy Rivard, parliamentary state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Technical Development, informed Willi Stoph and his entourage that six companies want to offer services and technical know-how. Willi Stoph emphasized that there are numerous possibilities for cooperation, and Leipzig will present the opportunity to arrive at corresponding agreements.

At the stand of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ambassador Ragchaabasaryn Shants conveyed cordial greetings from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. The GDR premier reciprocated the greetings most cordially. When presenting the exhibits of his country, the ambassador pointed to a number of products that are characteristic of the implementation of the "Long-term Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic through to the Year 2000." Willi Stoph wished the exhibitors much success and expressed his great pleasure at his upcoming visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

Industrial and trade enterprises from Japan have participated in the Leipzig Fair for over 30 years. The 27 exhibitors present this year include renowned trade enterprises from Japan such as C. Itoh, Mitsui, Marubeni, Mitsubishi, Nissho-Iwai, Nichimen, and Sumitomo. New exhibitors such as Nagata Seiki in the textile machinery sector and Sony Corporation in the entertainment electronics sphere have joined them. Ambassador Keizo Kimura gave a cordial welcome to the GDR representatives. "Looking back at the past 8 months, I can say that special significance is to be attributed to the year 1987 to our mutual satisfaction," the ambassador pointed out. In spite of the differing social systems, both countries attach utmost interest to the preservation of world peace, Keizo Kimura added.

Willi Stoph confirmed that everything has to be done to preserve peace in the world because only in peace can good international cooperation flourish in all spheres. Relations between our two countries are not only good, but one can say that they are increasingly strengthening, he stated.

Carpets, textiles, canned fruit and fish are dominating the collective exhibition of Albania. Ilir Bocka, charge d'affaires ad interim, called their participation in the Leipzig Fall Fair an important contribution for Albania's trade. Willi Stoph replied that the GDR proceeds from the fact that trade relations between the two countries will further develop. He wished the Albanian trade enterprises much success at the fair.

Afterwards the GDR leaders visited the collective stand of Sri Lanka. Exporters from this country offer traditional products such as rubber tea, spices, handicrafts, and textiles. Willi Stoph stressed his country's interest in expanding bilateral relations.

A friendly meeting took place at the stand of the SR of Vietnam which is participating in the Leipzig Fair for the first time. Ha Van Thang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SR of Vietnam, pointed out that for the time being the stand is small but will certainly increase in the course of his country's economic development. Willi Stoph stressed that economic relations between the two countries have reached a satisfactory level and will continue to strengthen.

At the Cuban stand the GDR delegation was welcomed by Ernesto Melendez Bachs, minister for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. He conveyed cordial greetings from Fidel Castro to Erich Honecker and expressed the certainty that the proven relations between the two countries will continue to develop in various ways. Willi Stoph characterized the relations between the two countries as excellent and wished the exhibitors much success at the fair. Cuba is represented by 19 trade enterprises. An interesting program of microelectronic systems, make CPC (Copextel), documenting the structural change in the country's industrial development, was shown.

At the international stand of the Institute for Export Promotion, Alonso Alvares de Toledo, ambassador of the Spanish State, pointed to strengthened cooperation between Spain and the GDR which is manifesting itself through increased participation of companies from his country in the Leipzig Fair. Great expectations are being attributed to the November visit to Spain by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil.

The GDR delegation's visit to the stand of the PRC was assessed as a sign of great attention by Ambassador Ma Xusheng of GDR devotion to the strengthening of friendly cooperation with his country. The first participation of Chinese companies in the collective exhibition of a Leipzig Fair is an expression of the willingness to enhance economic and trade relations between the two countries. Accompanied by Lin Yincai [name as published], deputy minister of chemical industry, Zheng Dunxun [name as published] president of the SINCHEM

foreign trade enterprise, and other figures, the visitors made a short walk through the exhibition. Above all, chemical products and raw materials, pharmaceuticals, medical technology, and products of traditional healing techniques are being presented. Willi Stoph expressed the certainty that through the fair the two countries will make a few more steps forward in their economic relations.

Exactly 20 years ago the GDR and PPR signed their first long-term agreement for coordinating production profiles. Today goods produced on the basis of cooperation and specialization agreements account for about one-third of the goods exchange. The products offered by over 30 companies include road vehicles, polygraphic and textile machines, furniture and leisure time articles. At the stand of the METALEXPORT foreign trade enterprise, Kazimierz Szablewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PPR in the GDR, together with Trade Delegate Tadeusz Grabski, welcomed Willi Stoph and his entourage. He asked them to convey cordial greetings from Woyciech Jaruzelski and premier Zbigniew Messner to Erich Honecker. In view of the upcoming visit of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, increased significance is to be attached to the the Polish participation in the Leipzig Fair. Willi Stoph thanked them for the greetings, which he will convey with great pleasure to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and which he asked to be reciprocated.

Afterwards the members of the party and state leadership proceeded to the Soviet pavilion in front of which they were enthusiastically welcomed by hundreds of visitors to the fair. In the foyer of the pavilion the GDR representatives were given a cordial welcome by Boris Tolstykh, head of the Soviet delegation to the Leipzig Fair, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Leonid Lukyanov, USSR trade representative; Marlen Akopov, director of the Soviet exhibition; as well as Army General Valeri Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and General Lieutenant Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the political administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The Soviet collective exhibition is dominated by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the fraternal relations between the two countries. During their tour the guests were briefed that the 300 exhibits on display in the pavilion are the result of direct cooperation between the GDR and USSR. In the electronics sphere, cooperation was demonstrated at the example of automated work stations, for which the Soviet enterprises and the GDR Robotron combine have supplied the equipment. The walk through the Soviet pavilion was traditionally concluded by a friendly meeting, during which Boris Tolstykh and Willi Stoph spoke.

Business Activities Reported

AU161918 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] The extraordinarily lively business activity at the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair continued on Thursday [10 September] as well. Foreign trade enterprises from our republic again concluded numerous export and import contracts with partners from all over the world to secure the 1988 targets. The Metallurgical Trade, foreign and domestic trade enterprise, for example, which is an accounting unit, supplies amongst other things structural and angular steel, special steel sheets, and seamless tubes to the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, and obtains galvanized gas-and water-pipeline tubes, galvanized sheets, zinc plates, as well as copper and brass strip.

From Poland, the GDR will receive equipment for the production of passenger train cars. The Hungarian Peoples' Republic will purchase pumps, fittings, and products for ventilation and refrigeration systems. The Hungarians will supply fittings and equipment for energy and ventilation systems. An agreement between the Heimelectric foreign trade enterprise and the Soviet partner enterprise, Sovelectro, provides for the delivery of electronic temperature and thermal regulators to the Soviet Union. Moreover, the GDR provides screw-type compressor units for the repair of cold-storage houses.

Within the framework of a long-term specialization agreement, the foreign trade enterprise of the Jena Carl Zeiss combine agreed with the Soviet foreign trade partner Techmaschimport on the delivery of vacuum freeze-drying plants in 1988. The plants will be used for the preservation of high-quality products in pharmaceutical and medical industry.

The Technocommerz foreign trade enterprise and the French company Garelly have signed contracts in Leipzig on the export of cast steel and grey cast iron fittings to France next year.

From Belgium, the Textima foreign trade enterprise will receive double-gripper weaving machines for the production of furniture plush. It exports large circular knitting machines to Argentina and Iran. The foreign trade enterprise of the Jena Carl Zeiss combine supplies special technological equipment to Cuba. A contract on the import of citrus fruit in the coming year was signed between the Fruchtimpex foreign trade enterprise and the Cuban enterprise, Cubafrutas.

The WMW foreign trade enterprise concluded export agreements with companies from the FRG on the delivery of machine tools and hand tools. The English company Adam and Harvey will purchase harvester-threshers, swath forming mowers, and trailing equipment for agriculture.

The Progress Agricultural Machinery Export Import foreign trade enterprise and the Nicaraguan foreign trade enterprise Enimaq agreed on the delivery of machines, equipment and material for a large-scale production experiment for the production of Virginia tobacco.

Joint PPR Trade Discussions

AU161527 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] State Secretary Dr Kurt Fenske and Helmut Floeth, PPR deputy minister of foreign trade, noted during their talk in Leipzig that the foreign trade agreements concluded between the party leaderships of the two countries are being implemented very effectively in 1987 as well. Both sides have established measures to further increase commodity exchange through short-term agreements on mutual deliveries of metal processing industry products, raw materials, fuels, and chemical products.

Stoph Receives USSR's Tolstykh For Talks

LD112248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, who is heading a Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig autumn fair. During the meeting, which took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship, an exchange of views was held on achieving the realization of agreements on the deepening of scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR concluded between the leading representatives of the two states, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, in October 1986, the fulfilling of the CEMA complex program, and other tasks in this area.

Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR, with the steady expansion of production of modern microelectronics and computer technology products, flexible automated production systems, and technological equipment is making a contribution toward achieving the high degree of the CEMA complex program.

Boris Tolstykh stressed that the USSR has adopted measures aimed at the resolute acceleration of scientific-technological progress, including the projects of the CEMA complex program. They concurred in noting that tasks for the development and application of key technologies in the two countries, agreed in treaties and contracts at the highest international level, is the yardstick for performances by the contracting partners in research and technology. At the same time great attention will have to be paid to new issues raised by scientific-technological progress in the world.

During a talk further steps for the purposeful realization of agreements concluded by the party and government delegations of the GDR and the USSR in Moscow in June 1987 were discussed, which provide for the intensification of direct contractual cooperation by combines, production associations, and research teams.

The talk was attended by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and science and technology minister, and Yacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR.

Soviet Delegation Attends Dinner

LD120437 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)—The comprehensive fruitful cooperation between the GDR and USSR has been praised by SED Politburo member Werner Jarowinsky. Immediately before the historic 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Leipzig autumn fair offers a good opportunity to examine and discuss how to implement the stipulations of the important Berlin meeting in May between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev and the agreements based upon them. Jarowinsky spoke at a dinner given in honor of the Soviet Government delegation attending the 1987 Leipzig autumn fair. The delegation is headed by Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The dinner was hosted by USSR Ambassador Yasheslav Kochemasov in Berlin on Friday.

"We have made good progress. Never before have there been as many and as far-reaching agreements on cooperation in industry, science, and technology, on the specialization and cooperation as today," Werner Jarowinsky stressed. Likewise, the 100 agreements concluded in the meantime on direct relations between combines and associations in the two countries are a convincing expression of the still closer cooperation. To an extent hitherto unknown work is being done at present on important integration projects.

The immense extent that economic relations between the GDR and Soviet Union, by far the biggest and most important trading partner, has taken on by now is proved not least by the fact that at this autumn fair alone contracts worth over R2 billion have been concluded between the two countries' foreign trade organs.

A few months after the deliberations by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the resolutions adopted had already achieved a lasting effect. This is clearly shown by the fact that an agreement on the elimination of medium-range muclear missiles has come tangibly close for the first time. To turn this unique opportunity of actual weapon reduction into reality and to conclude binding agreements requires undiminished efforts.

As a firm component of the socialist community, the GDR made, with her own initiatives, an effective contribution toward the safeguarding of peace. "The visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the FRG, which ends today and which has met with worldwide attention, has served the safeguarding of peace, the vital issue of the present which is of paramount importance. The successful course and results of

this visit prove convincingly that the GDR actively contributes with its policy, which is aimed at constructive dialogue with all forces prepared for understanding, toward the realization of socialism's peace program."

Delegation head Tolstykh expressed in his toast that during the visit to the Leipzig autumn fair as well as in combines, enterprises, and scientific establishments important tasks of the further cooperation between the two countries have been discussed.

He thanked the GDR party and state leadership for the great opportunities offered to the delegation of getting to know results and achievements of the GDR in the economy, in the scientific-technological area, the services sector and other social areas. The delegation was welcomed everywhere with great cordiality and friendship. It is returning home strengthened in the endeavor to realize the important objectives and tasks as decreed for the benefit of the two peoples by General Secretaries Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Axen, Poland's Czyrek Conclude Talks

LD112245 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep ADN—Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today in Berlin concluded an exchange of views on issues of the cooperation by the two parties and states, international development, and the results and tasks of the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. During the friendly meeting the two sides expressed their conviction that the friendly relations between the GDR and the PPR would be given new impulses through the impending meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The talk was attended by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; Ernest Kucza, member of the PZPR Central Committee and head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee; and Janusz Obodowski, ambassador of the PPR to the GDR.

Joint Swiss Trade Cooperation Discussions

AU161547 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Christian Meyer, deputy minister of foreign trade, received the Hans-Ulrich Mazenauer, chief of the East Europe/ECE Regional Department of the Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Trade. The two sides noted the very positive development of trade relations between the GDR and Switzerland. They agreed that favorable opportunities exist to expand trade to their mutual benefit. Apart from bilateral relations, within the framework of which scientific-technological cooperation will be emphasized, the two sides discussed opportunities for cooperation on third markets.

Honecker Receives Yemeni, Tunisian Envoys

AU082017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — On Friday [4 September] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Mansur 'Abd al-Jalil 'Abd al-Rabb, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), for the presentation of his credentials.

Erich Honecker expressed appreciation for the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and the YAR and expressed the conviction that favorable prerequisites exist for their further development.

Both sides stressed the need to achieve effective disarmament steps in the interest of securing peace. Ambassador Mansur 'Abd al-Jalil 'Abd al-Rabb conveyed greetings from 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and general secretary of the General People's Congress which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

On Friday [4 September] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received (Mohamed Kraiem) [name as published] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia, for the presentation of his credentials.

The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, which Erich Honecker reciprocated equally.

It was noted in concert that securing peace has become a problem of existence for mankind and that it therefore requires the joint commitment of all peace-loving forces.

The interlocutors stressed the good state of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia and affirmed the determination of both states to further develop them.

MPR Leaders Greet Honecker, Stoph

AU081845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 87 pp 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) — Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of then GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades: Please allow us to convey our heartfelt thanks to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR

for the cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

We are deeply convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will continue to expand and deepen in all spheres of social life for the well-being of the peoples in the MPR and GDR.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all working people of the fraternally linked GDR new successes in implementing the historical decisions of the 11th SED Congress, aimed at the flourishing of your country.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR

Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

SED's Dohlus Meets Frelimo Delegation

AU111410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Politburo Member and SED Central Committee Secretary Horst Dohlus on Wednesday [9 Sep] received a Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party delegation led by Frelimo Central Committee Secretary Eduardo Arao.

During the friendly meeting, Eduardo Arao extended greetings to SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, on behalf of Frelimo Chairman and People's Republic of Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano, greetings which were warmly reciprocated by Horst Dohlus.

During the talk, Horst Dohlus briefed the guests about the implemenation of the 11th SED Congress decisions. He assured the guests that the GDR will consistently continue its policy of supporting the progressive development in Southern Africa and condemned the detestable practices against the People's Republic of Mozambique by the counterrevolutionary MNR [Mozambique National Resistance Movement] gangs, which are supported by the apartheid regime.

Eduardo Arao briefed the host about the decisions of the Seventh Conference of the Frelimo Party Central Committee aimed at further strengthening national unity. He emphasized that the policy promoted by the apartheid regime aimed at destabilizing the situation in the dependent states in Southern Africa constitutes the main obstacle to peaceful developments in that area. The guest expressed thanks for the comprehensive and solidaristic support by the GDR people.

The two sides also had an intensive exchange of views on questions regarding the organizational and ideological activity of both parties.

Julio Goncalo Braga, ambassador of the Republic of Mozambique to the GDR, attended the meeting.

Japan-GDR Economic Commissions Sign Accords

LD151846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)—The 16th joint session of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR economic commissions took place today in Berlin's international trade center under their chairman, Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR foreign trade minister, and Dr Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japanese Employers' Association Keidanren.

During the meeting, which was preceeeded by detailed discussions yesterday by the sub-commissions for trade, banking and finance, science and technology, and tourism, a positive balance was once again established on the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. On the basis of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, Dr Gerhard Beil spoke about the main aims in the development of the GDR national economy up to 1990, and deduced from them significant possibilities for the further expansion of bilateral trade, economic relations, and cooperation on third markets.

During the plenary meeting, Dr Eishiro Saito stressed the great interest of Japanese business circles in deepening trade relations to the two sides' mutual advantage, which was also expressed in the fact that his delegation to the session of the economic commissions includes leading representatives from 32 concerns, banks, important firms, and institutions in Japan.

As a result of the plenary session a joint working program for the development and intensification of cooperation for the period 1987-89 was signed, which contains specific measures and steps in the areas of machine building, electrical engineering and electronics, new materials, and coal-fired power stations and the use of coal, including enviroment protection technologies.

The economic commissions have agreed to continue the proven cooperation between GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Japanese concerns on the basis of long-term agreements aimed at increasing bilateral trade and expanding cooperation on third markets.

A high point in implementing the joint working program is to be represented by the third GDR technical days in November this year in Tokyo and Osaka.

Visit by PRC Communications Delegation

LD151953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) — At the end of the visit to the GDR by a PRC post and telecommunications delegation, Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for post and telecommunications, received Wu Jichuan, deputy minister for Post and Telecommunicaitons of the PRC, in Berlin for a friendly talk.

Both sides paid tribute to the results of the several-day visit to the GDR. They welcomed the developing close and trusting cooperation between the communications administration of the two countries. They also discussed further possibilities arising in particular from the conclusion of the working plan for scientific and technological cooperation in the years 1987-88 in the application of computer technology in the post and telecommunications service and automation in the postal service.

During its stay, the Chinese delegation visited modern post offices and telephone exchanges and the Institute for Socialist Economic Management run by the post and telecommunications service.

Arms Opponents Write Letter to Honecker
DW160705 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Sep 87 p 4

[Unattributed article: "GDR Arms Opponents Write to Honecker"]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (EPD)—GDR arms opponents in an open letter to SED General Secretary Honecker urged him to make an important contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe by abolishing the shooting orders at the FRG Border and to take other "confidence-building measures." According to a letter that has become known in East Berlin, abolishing military instructions in schools and premilitary training, banning the glorification of soldiers in propaganda material, or introducing a civil service with social tasks, independent of the GDR Army, would also contribute to that.

The letter, which was read by songwriter Stephan Krawczyk on Saturday night at the East Berlin Sophienkirche, suggests banning importation and sales of war toys. Krawczyk said to about 1,000 of his concert listeners that signatures are now being collected for his letter to Honecker and are being counted at regular intervals and announced to the State Council chairman. The lists themselves are being kept confidential. Several hundred signatures have already been collected.

The letter refers to the recent Warsaw Pact meeting and its statement that the Warsaw Pact countries "consider no state and no people as their enemy," and that they consider military organizations a "necessary evil." The initiators of the letter emphasize that the steps suggested by them will not curtail GDR security but "strengthen confidence in the GDR's will to disarm." A 2-day worskhop meeting at the Evangelical Church called "open work" was ended in East Berlin with Krawczyk's concert of songs. The purpose of the meeting was music and information, including discussions about the situation in South Africa, nuclear energy problems, "violence against women," and the chasm between the people and the management of the church.

Daily Comments on Honecker's Visit to FRG

AU160727 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 87 p 10

[Article by Correspondent Peter Renyi: "Honecker's Visit to FRG—First Time on All Accounts"]

[Text] It was the first time that a GDR head of state and SED general secretary had visited the FRG.... It was the first time that a guest coming from the other Germany had been received with military honors. It was the first time that the national anthems of the two German states had been played in the courtyard of the Chancellor's office in Bonn.... where the GDR and FRG flags were waving in the wind side by side for the first time.... It was also noted that it was the first time that a GDR delegation had flown with an FRG Air Force plane, a Luftwaffe plane with the GDR flag attached to the pilot's window, even if the flight was only from Dusseldorf to Saarbrucken.... It was the first time a spontaneous street demonstration organized by so-called independent peace fighters had been tolerated in the GDR....

West German reports and journalists prepared a catalogue of the many events that occurred for the first time in the relations between the two German states on the occasion of Erich Honecker's visit, including the fact that it was the first time the GDR press had carried verbatim the speeches of President Weizsaecker, Chancellor Kohl, and other West German politicians, speeches that also touched upon delicate issues. Another first occurred when a West German television program was prepared together with GDR television in which—speaking about similar issues and locations—comparisons were made depicting the reality of one's country, a program that did not strive either to score off the other, or to stress one's assumed or real superiority.... If these "first-time" events were to be recorded in the *Guinness Book of Records*, they would probably make up a whole chapter.

However, I must admit that, as someone who got involved in these events, half-accidentally, on my way to the press festival of *Unsere Zeitung*, the DKP daily, that begins in Duisburg on 12 September. I was not so much interested in these "first-time events." This is probably due to the fact that I remember a lot more and older "first-time events," as more than 30 years have passed since, encouraged by the 20th Congress, I wrote an open letter in *Szabad Nep* in the summer of 1956 in which I expressed my conviction that there was a need to also settle our "common affairs" with the FRG....

There is, of course, no question about it: It was the first time that the highest ranking representative of the GDR had visited Bonn on a so-called "official working visit." But the series of top-level meetings had begun well before. I was also present on the journalists' tribune in Erfurt Square where, in March 1970, Willi Stoph received Willy Brandt for the first time and the guest had to take just a few steps from the special train to the negotiating room. But so-called spontaneous demonstrations occurred there too: an unexpected chanting choir demanded that Brandtcome to the window again. This was also tolerated by the GDR authorities....

And how much more difficult everything had been at that time! The two national anthems were played one after the other for the first time at that meeting; only it was different then; it was as though the political atmosphere had become paralysed when, in front of the central memorial of Buchenwald concentration camp, a GDR military orchestra played the FRG national anthem on the occasion of the FRG chancellor's visit, that is the tune of "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles," a tune that sounded ghostly and almost funereal in that place. Undoubtedly, it was not easy for Brandt, either: He wanted to pay his respects to the victims of fascism, among them Ernst Thaelmann, the founder of the German Communist Party, whom the Nazis had murdered in Buchenwald, not necessarily for the glory of "Germany above all."

Well, and what about the two types of flags? These also had a previous history. Two months after the first GDR-FRG summit meeting, when Brandt invited Stoph to Kassel for 1 day, and when—as protocol demanded—the guests' flag was hoisted near the site of the talks. Some hooligans, however, tore it down. Besides, the whole city was turned upside-down as a real struggle was going on between the West German Communists and neofascists. But already at the time, one could feel that both sides had taken an irreversible step leading to rapprochement and detente: One could see that the two flags, both black, red, and gold flags—a blazon on the GDR flag, and the FRG's without one—will wave in the wind side by side, no matter how much the neofascists disturb them.

These neofascists were in action this time too, and the television news here took great care to present them "adequately" on the screen, loud enough to be able to refer to them as signs of anger coming from below, but not so loud as to compromise the government's readiness for rapprochement and the widening of cooperation. Such balancing acts are also not new in the way the "German issue" is treated here, and this kind of balancing act has always been part of these issues.

More interesting in this process was the extent to which the settling of relations with the GDR and some sort of positive attitude toward the other German state became a compulsory trend in the FRG's policy. The Social Democrats were ousted from the government in vain because, as regards the country's policy toward the East, Kohl has to do almost exactly the same thing as his Social Democrat predecessors had formulated while holding the chancellor's seat. The extent to which a successor is following the same turning points as his predecessors in words as well is sometimes even amusing; he is defending his own current policy with the same arguments and words the social-liberal coalition used to defend itself against the attacks of the union. Honecker's visit, Kohl said, confirmed his government's policy guidelines toward the GDR. "We are striving for close

cooperation with the GDR in order to be able to take concrete steps for the benefit of the people, but we openly accept and maintain our basic principles and do not hide them behind calming formulas." Why could Brandt and Schmidt not have said the same? In fact, this is what SPD Chairman Hans Jochen Vogel claimed in Parliament on 10 September, and he turned to the chancellor and the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties and said: "This visit follows the logic of the German policy which we developed in the face of your stubborn opposition, and I hope, ladies and gentlemen of the union, that the current visit will have a further effect too, namely that the union will now finally come to terms with the German policy of the previous social-liberal alliance governments, the Brandt and Schimdt governments." With his characteristic polemic zeal and consistency, Vogel went so far as to call upon the union to openly recognize its mistakes and flatly declare that its attack on the Social Democrats at the time was unfounded.

My personal memories come back again here. I hear Schmidt's voice when, in the interview he gave to *Nepszabadsag*—when was it?—anyway, before Janos Kadar's first visit to Bonn!—he reacted sharply when we talked about the union parties' positions against Helsinki and coming to terms with the East, something that Schmidt maliciously called "a human, very much a human frailty," which they will one day regret very much.

Well, even if they did not carry out self-criticism, they did some penance nevertheless in the course of these few days, and they showed it too. Peter Bender, my West Berlin radio colleague whom I have known since Kassel, was justified in saying on television that, while Honecker is moving and speaking with increasing ease from day to day, Kohl appears increasingly tense and worried. And one can also note—both in the press and in the atmosphere—that the more it transpires that Honecker's visit is a success, the more counteractions are encouraged. This was particularly obvious on 10 September when, in a television program, personalities like the great Swiss writer Freidrich Duerrenmatt were sent onto the stage and tried to arouse tempers by saying that this visit was a sumptuous burial of the case of German reunification, or Paris Professor Rovan who suspected (cautioned) the West German government of (against) collaborating with the socialist "dictatorships" and "the regimes of force," (something that Egon Bahr, co-author of the agreements with the East, of course, fended off intelligently). The discussions were repeatedly broken up in order to broadcast live the guest's visit to his native homeland, the Saarland, his meeting with family members he has not seen for a long time, his coworkers of 40 to 50 years ago, including his comrades. These were cordial and intimate events which, with their openness, simplicity, and closeness to life and people, were in no way in harmony with the opinions of the biased participants in the roundtable discussion, nor with Duerrenmatt's bad mood, nor with Rovan's malice.

And even less in harmony with the concepts of the opposing fans was the fact that, at the end of his visit to the Saarland—surprisingly and putting the written speech aside—Honecker also mentioned the border issue and the fact that the two independent and sovereign German states belong to two different alliances and "it is quite understandable that, under these circumstances, the borders are not as they should be." But, he added, "if we jointly strive to further progress in peaceful cooperation, in accordance with the agreements just signed in Bonn, then the day will come when borders will not separate us, but join us, the way the border between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic does."

I think it is definitely useless to prove that this came for the first time from the most competent person representing the GDR. This, however, like the other "first-time events," is only one element of the large-scale process under way in German history, a process whose trend we were convinced of from the beginning, and we can only wish success to everyone who honestly wishes to further its progress.

Varkonyi Greets LPDR on Ties Anniversary

BK141135 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (KPL)—Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut has received a message of thanks from his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi. Phoun Sipaseut, who is also Politburo member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman to [as received] his earlier greetings to Peter Varkonyi on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of diplomatic relations between two countries.

The Hungarian foreign minister said that he was gratified at witnessing the ever increasing relations of friendship and co-operation which are serving the interests of both peoples, world peace, security and social progress.

He also wished the Lao foreign minister and his ministry new success in conducting their international affairs so as to raise the Lao PDR'S prestige in the international arena.

National Assembly Starts 2d Day of Session

LD170821 BUDAPEST MTI in English 0735 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI)—The autumn session of Parliament started its second day on Thursday. The session is attended by Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the president of the Central Control Commission, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the government.

Parliament continued its debate over the draft work programme of the government.

BRIEFS

New Envoy To Switzerland

Janos Hajdu, Hungary's new ambassador in Switzerland, presented his credentials to Pierre Aubert, president of the Swiss Confederation, on 7 September. [Text] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Sep 87 p 8 AU*]

Joint Soviet Health Talks

Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—Headed by under-secretary of state Dr Imre Hutas for the Ministry of Health, a Hungarian delegation attended the 7th session of the standing health and medical work group of the Hungarian and Soviet Health Ministries in the Soviet Union September 7-10. The results of bilateral cooperation in the fields of health and medical sciences were assessed, and discussions held on the tasks included in the complex technical-scientific scheme until the year 2000 of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, such as the "elaboration and introduction of automated systems in the health service" and "biotechnology in medical science", coordinated by Hungarian and Soviet institutes. The Hungarian delegation also held talks at the Georgian Health Ministry. On Thursday the delegation returned to Budapest. [Text] [*Budapest MTI in English 1817 GMT 10 Sep 87 LD*]

GDR Justice Delegation Visits

A GDR justice delegation, led by GDR Supreme Court President Dr Gunter Sarge, visited Hungary from 1 to 4 September at the invitation of Dr Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation held talks with Justice Minister Imre Markoja and General Attorney Dr Karoly Szijarto. The delegation was received by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council. [Text] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 87 p 21 AU*]

Maltese Deputy Premier Visits

Guido de Marco, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Malta, arrived in Budapest on an official visit on 10 September at the invitation of Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. The guest was received at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai; also present at the airport was Maurice Lubrano, ambassador of the Republic of Malta, accredited to Budapest. The talks have started. [Text] [*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Sep 87 p 5 AU*]

Jarzebski on U.S. Environment Agreement

LD120205 Warsaw PAP in English 2237 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, Sep. 11—Following the signing of the new five-year agreement on cooperation in the field of natural environment protection with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the United States, Minister Stefan Jarzebski stated in an interview for PAP corespondent that "the agreement is a big step ahead in the field of Polish-American scientific, scientific-research cooperation and especially in the range of concrete technical cooperation concerning natural environment protection."

"This cooperation does not only relate to the promotion of specific research in the field of natural environment protection but also to its practical implementation and is aimed at inducing representatives of industrial circles to undertake the production of natural environment equipment and technology. The American side sees Poland as a partner in many works concerning, for example, the utilization of waste material."

Minister Jarzebski pointed out that representatives of American companies have shown big interest in the possibility of developing and jointly producing Polish equipment for treating urban and industrial sewage. Representatives of the American industry were interested in the possibility of using Polish electro-filters for stopping dust and the Polish technique of de-sulphurization with the use of lime-coated dust.

The advantages are bilateral. The signed agreement also pertains to the exchange of specialized literature between Poland and the U.S. and assuring Polish scientists and experts access to the rich specialized literature of the U.S. in the field of natural environment protection.

U.K.'s Weatherill Arrives on Official Visit

AU161245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] PAP— Bernard Weatherill, speaker of the British House of Commons, arrived on an official visit to Poland on 12 September at the invitation of the Sejm marshal. Accompanied by his wife and entourage, the British guest was greeted by Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski and members of the Sejm Presidium. British ambassador Brian L. Barder was also present.

"This is my first time in Poland," B. Weatherill told journalists on his arrival. "The main purpose of my visit is to talk to Marshal Malinowski. I consider such direct contacts between heads of parliament very important."

The speaker's visit exceeds the mere framework of parliamentary contacts. It is important for the entire sphere of relations with Great Britain. The last two years have seen major progress in the normalization of these relations, such as the British foreign secretary's visit to Poland, political consultations in London at the foreign minister level, another "round table," and visits by representatives of economic offices. There has been no shortage of parliamentary contacts, either. Official parliamentary delegations were exchanged in February and December.

B. Weatherill, an influential man on the British political scene, has been a Conservative member of Parliament for the Croydon North-East constituency since 1964. He has been speaker of the House of Commons since 1983, presiding over its talks and taking final decisions in many important procedural issues. He also represents the House externally.

The British guest's itinerary entails meetings with key figures of Polish political life.

FRG Friendship Society Assesses Ties

AU161258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 87 p 2

[Report signed "(rh)": "Discussion at the 'Wisla-Odra' Society"]

[Text] To mark 15 years of diplomatic relations between the PPR and the FRG, the Warsaw branch of the "Wisla-Odra" Society held a panel talk bearing the title "Are We Anti-German?"

Distinguished Germanologists, political scientists, Sejm deputies, and writers took part.

Recalling the contents of the 7 December 1970 treaty concerning the basis of normalizing PPR-FRG relations, the participants made a comprehensive assessment of the extent to which the implementation of this treaty has conformed to its letter and spirit, and reviewed Polish-West German relations over the past 15 years.

They concurred that official contacts between both countries and contacts between both societies had undergone a favorable development. Although the economic sphere still leaves a lot to be desired concerning both goods exchange and economic cooperation, it is nevertheless displaying a growth trend....

The participants were also of the opinion that the struggle against FRG revisionism and nationalism does not mean that we are anti-German at all. All we are doing is defending ourselves against anti-Polish policies and threats, and opposing forces that are against peace and detente. At the same time, we are aiming toward cooperation and joint activity with forces of progress and realism on the basis of the December treaty and CSCE Final Act.

Railway Cooperation Agreement With USSR

LD170909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] An agreement was signed in the Ministry of Transport today on scientific and research cooperation between the Railway Scientific-Technical Institute of Poland and the Soviet Union.

[Begin Transport Minister Janusz Kaminski recording] Every year, we meet with the railway minister of the Soviet Union, so as to discuss on a working basis the problems of passenger and goods traffic between our countries. This particular meeting was devoted, above all, to the development of plans for the increased efficiency of passenger traffic between Poland and the Soviet Union. Already next year, next to the main passenger route, Warsaw-Terespol-Brest, a second, parallel, efficiently working railway route—Warsaw-Bialystok-Grodno-Vilnius-Leningrad will be opened.

In addition to this subject, we discussed a whole series of technical matters, we evaluated the implementation of goods transportation over the past 8 months. There are no difficulties in the passing on and reception of goods, both from the Soviet side and from our side. Work is continuing normally. We evaluate it as very good. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Transport Minister Janusz Kaminski. And now, the minister of transport of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Konarev.

[Begin Konarev recording in Russian with Polish translation superimposed] To the year 1990 goods traffic between our countries will increase by a minumum of 30 percent. And if we look at the prognosis for the year 2000, there will surely be a further increase. Passenger traffic will show an even greater rate of development. Those solutions that have been accepted in the course of a free, informal exchange between delegations and ordinary citizens, both Polish and Soviet, wishing to visit each other, who get to know the revolutionary past, culture and customs and also everyday life, liberate an enormous interest and a stream of passengers from both countries. This year alone, passenger transits between Poland and the Soviet Union will rise by no less than 25 percent. In the year 2000, they will be many times greater. [end recording]

PZPR Politburo Discusses Draft on Reform

LD160823 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has considered the Council of Ministers' working draft for the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform. The document brings the implementation of this reconstruction [przebudowa] closer. It develops and specifies the theses on the second stage of the economic reform published in May, and takes into account the results of the several months of social discussion, the proposals of experts and academics, the postulates of social associations and organizations, the opinion of problematic commissions of the PZPR Central Committee, and suggestions of the Politburo.

A government draft with such a side-ranging and comprehensive conception of the problems of reconstructing the economy reflects the current state of knowledge and social views, and also the determination to concretize the second stage of the reform. It clearly draws the planned shape of the economic system, centrally planned, using market forces, with a differentiated structure of subjects and organizations and made subject to the economic rigors of efficiency. Its basic orientation is rationality, economic balance, the strengthening of development tendencies and, simultaneously, a just division and an accurate, effective social policy.

Highly evaluating the draft, the Politburo indicated the need for the further development of certain questions. Stressing the correctness of placing emphasis in the program on activities aimed at increasing the growth of supply as the main method, the need to define certain instruments for the short term and long term influence of balancing the economy was indicated.

The economic role of the state also requires further development. From this point of view, the Politburo initially considered a draft for the reorganization of the center which directs the economy. Functioning in accordance with the logic of the reform, it is to form systemic conditions for the activity of enterprises, regulate the flow of financial resources, and specify the instruments for the implementation of economic policy. Changes in the functioning of the center are an element of the deep and structural reconstruction of state's direction of the process of socialist renewal. The substantive development of a series of new and often innovative systemic regulatory devices was recognized as the main task in further work on the draft implementation program. The exploitation in its formulation of opinions of the most eminent authorities, social organizations, and trade unions is important.

The Politburo recommended the speedy transformation of the program for implementing the second stage of the reform into its final shape, which will be presented to society. The government should present the Sejm with the appropriate document for consideration in October.

Messner Attends Monument Protection Gala

LD170518 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 16—A gala meeting attended by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner was held here today to mark the 40th anniversary of the Council for Protection of Monuments to Struggle and Martyrdom.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Warsaw.

The Council's chairman Gen. Roman Paszkowski informed the gathering that during the 40 years of its existence the council had contributed to the commemoration of over 20 thousand sites of struggle and martyrdom in Poland and around 2,500 of those abroad.

Next, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner took the floor. "Poland, which had so much of trying experience during the 2nd World War, is particularly entitled to warn the

public against any manifestations of revival of fascism and against the arms race, which threatens the world with global annihilation," he said.

"This is why we support so vigourously the numerous disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union. This is why, along with other socialist states, we continue to be engaged in this issue on international forum. This is why Poland put forward the latest initiative to make the center of Europe a zone of security and confidence, the initiative that is known to the world now as the Jaruzelski plan," Messner added.

"During those forty years cemeteries and graves of Polish and Soviet soldiers as well as of victims of Nazi terror, nations of Poland and many other European countries, have been surrounded with meticulous care," he said.

"There are many places the world over where the soil was lavished with Polish blood, all the more so during the 2nd World War. It must be noted here that the contribution of Poles to the defeat of fascism has been honoured with due respect by the authorities and peoples of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia as well as of France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Libya. Substantial contributions to the deed have been made by our Polonia," Zbigniew Messner stressed.

BRIEFS

Oil in Koszalin

Suggestions that there is more oil near Karlino, where oil gushed out and burned for weeks in 1980, are not groundless. New oil deposits were found near the neighbouring village of Poczernino at the depth of 2,800 metres and, like in Karlino, it has high pressures of up to 325 atmospheres. Experimental oil extraction will be carried out in the coming days. [Text] *[Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 29 Aug 87 LD]*

Mojsov, Vieira Exchange Dinner Toasts 9 Sep
LD111915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1937 GMT 9 Sep 87

[EXCERPT] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY, gave a dinner in honor of Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, at the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade. On this occasion the presidents exchanged toasts.

Among other things, Lazar Mojsov pointed out the deep friendship and respect Yugoslavia feels for the people of Guinea-Bissau, a feeling going back to its historic struggle for freedom, national independence, and its own identity. "We are united by aspiration to the same objectives—each in its own conditions—and by joint activity to implement a policy of nonalignment," the Yugoslav president said.

Recalling that Vieira had visited Yugoslavia earlier, Mojsov pointed out the importance of continuing such a dialogue in order to develop comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

Lazar Mojsov stressed the need to start new initiatives in international cooperation, which is a basic obligation. "Objectively, we should not expect spectacular results, but it is certain that with persistance we can strengthen mutual benefits in scientific, technical, cultural, and every other area, as well as in important economic cooperation, Mojsov stressed. He added that Yugoslavia will give as much support as it can to efforts to improve the prosperity of the people and speed development of Guinea-Bissau.

"Your visit concides with the anniversary of the Eighth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries. Therefore, I am pointing out an essential element of our cooperation, and this is what is now called the spirit of Harare—a joint readiness for a constructive agreement on strategy and tactics in many very important questions of the world, reached through consensus, is being confirmed by resolute and practical actions," Lazar Mojsov said in his toast.

The president of the SFRY Presidency added that the confrontation between the superpowers and blocs, the rivalry in power and lethalness of weapons, still cast a frightening shadow on the world's future. "In the arms race this shadow is now less sharp; we are closer to achieving the realistic hope that all destructive weapons will be reduced and eliminated from crisis areas. However, these positive moves, this slow but undisputed process does not include the necessary efforts for dealing with hotbeds of tension on just bases. This in particular is not the case in Africa," Mojsov stressed.

"In southern Africa the racist Pretoria regime continues its repression over the majority of the population," Mojsov said, adding that pressures are increasing and aggressive actions for destabilizing neighboring free African countries multiplied. Mojsov stressed that the only remaining device of international pressure—comprehensive and general sanctions against the recist apartheid regime in South Africa—had still not gained ground as a necessity and reality. Therefore, besides the greater support and assistance to Frontline countries, there is an even more resolute demand that this should be done by all members of the international community, he added.

Lazar Mojsov repeated the stand of nonaligned countries that disarmament is not only a matter for the two superpowers, but for the whole world and that this is also true of economic problems, the struggle for world development, and prosperity in both North and South, without privileges and positions. Through constructive action the nonaligned will carry out their important mission: to seek the establishment of a new, more just system of international relations, with a complex gain for peace, security, and stability of the world, all countries and peoples, the president of the SFRY Presidency concluded in his toast. [passage omitted]

Korosec Interviewed on Economic Problems
LD170606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Accumulated economic problems, including the most important, inflation, unemployment, external liquidity, and the fall in the living standard of working people, although there should be no illusions about being able to eliminate them in the short term, require swifter moves at this time. This is especially true when it is a case of the neutralization of mechanisms built into our economic system and economic policy that are causing inflation. They should be eliminated more effectively, and well-thought-out measures should be established, which must be quite different under conditions in which inflation is in excess of 100 percent. In the process, full political will and determination should be expressed, and the vacillation that still abounds should be eliminated. But, above all, it is necessary to elaborate a complete program of solutions, mechanisims, measures, and activities for a way to be found out of the complex crisis.

This was stressed by Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in talks with *Tanjug* journalists, in which topics from the economic crisis predominated. There was also considerable discussion of the preparations for the Action Conference of Communists in small businesses, which will be held in Celje in October. Owing to its topicalitiy, the Agrokomerc affair was not passed over either.

Anxiety exists over the fact that there is no common conception of an anti-inflation policy for today's conditions, Korosec said, because what is written in the long-term program of economic stabilization and established in the stances of the 13th LCY Congress is not being implemented. People react very critically to inflation. They do not want to believe that anything is changing unless price increases are not halted over a lengthy period.

The best example of the lack of determination to come to grips with the problems is certainly the monetary sphere, in other words, the whole field of gray emissions. If moves were also made in the Agrokomerc affair toward the granting of loans, this would have required increased monetary emission. When inflation, as in the case of our market, is not covered by goods—this is inflation, Korosec noted. [sentence as received] He added that in his view there are plenty of small Agrokomercs in Yugoslavia. "We still do not have an analytical and complete view of what is happening in the grey emission, and without this, effective measures cannot be adopted and effective economic policy cannot be conducted."

Due to the discrepancy between personal incomes and inflation, a good part of the population is finding it hard to live and sees no prospects—something which could be fertile ground for the wider escalation of dissatisfaction. Ever deepening social differences are here which, despite the regulations, are also the fruit of various speculations. Competent organs have also kept silent, something which also gives an impetus to the crisis of trust in leading cadres. This is why effective action is of exceptional importance for putting the trust back in socialist self-management, the leadership, and in the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Unless everyone takes the consequences for his own behavior and "line of conduct," we will have great difficulty in achieving the necessary changes in our social practice.

Dissatisfaction is also being expressed increasingly in strikes, something about which pronouncements must be made on the basis of profound political and sociological analyses. In particular, the fact is that they differ from strikes in the seventies when one knew whom one could talk to and how the problem could be resolved. Now it is different because often neither the trade unions, nor the Communists, have influence. Previously, Communists were in some way partners in the talks. They had a reputation and authority so one could more rapidly reach appropriate solutions to remove the causes of the conflicts, the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium observed.

The reason for strikes are personal incomes and demands on working conditions, but bureaucratism and technocratism also exert pressure on working people and stifle them. I believe that many strikes are justified, but there are also plenty of cases where pressure is allowed to be exerted to increase personal incomes without regard to earned income. Each such protest, Korosec stressed, should be set in train by internal mechanisms for problems to be solved at their roots—for changes to be made in organizational structure, the internal superstructure, the program and orientation conception of business policy and cadres.

External liquidity, something which Korosec dwelt on particularly, requires the adoption of a new program to normalize it because the assumptions made hitherto are unrealistic. The harsh but real truth is that our economy is incapable and is having increasing difficulty in repaying foreign debts—not only at this rate—and the time will come when it will be impossible without rescheduling the principal as well. We will probably need a certain break to make fundamental changes to some things for the purpose of strengthening responsibility and income-based motivation for export. [passage omitted]

One of the biggest social problems, according to Stefan Korosec, is certainly unemployment. According to our estimates we have 10 to 11 percent unemployment (compared to the number of employed) and according to OECD figures, 16 percent, which, after Spain, which has 20 percent unemployment, is the most in Europe. Unemployment is a particular problem because it affects mainly young people (about three quarters are seeking a first-time job). Some are over 30 and still have not found a job.

The essential modernization of the economy will inevitably show up the technological surplus of employed people, even in republics which so far have not had unemployment. According to some estimates [word indistinct] 20 or 25 percent of the "technological surplus" which will further intensify the already serious problem. It is precisely for this reason that the solution to the unemployment problem must be a constituent part of our stabilization policy and development plan, something which has not been the case hitherto, Korosec believes.

There are significant reserves for more rapid employment in small businesses. Korosec dwelt at length on this topic. He also mentioned the so-called alternative program of employment for which there are some ideas in outline and proposals in terms of cooperatives involving new young people and similar factories, but all this is developing slowly. A large number of people are not yet going into small businesses in our country, since they make up only 6 percent of the country's social product. In individual developed countries they account for up to 50 percent. According to some forecasts, over 1 million people could be employed in this field. Of course, assuming that small businesses develop more rapidly, something which will be discussed at the Action Conference of Communists concerning small businesses. [passage omitted]

An unfavorable effect is had on the slow development of small businesses, in addition to the attitude hitherto toward market-oriented business activity, by distrust of them and fear of enrichment. Many of our workers are prepared to return from abroad, but they simply cannot activate their money. Among other things, the reply to a request to open up a workshop in some countries is obtained in 7 days, but in our country you wait up to 1 year. [passage omitted]

In the talks, several questions were raised on the Agrokomerc affair, something that will doubtless be discussed at the session of the LCY Central Committee which will be devoted on 25 September to questions of constitutionality and legality. Future action will depend on resolving the economic and legal side of this problem

and on the consequences in the political sphere. After all, if in this matter there is tolerance and inadequate solutions, we will block this action at the base, Korosec said. "This will also be a big test of the trust in this Central Committee and in this Presidium. We are all now to be put to the test," he added.

The basic cause of the affair was the alliance of technocratic, political, and bureaucratic structures which had power and a complete monopoly and even controlled some competent state organs. As early as 14 January this year, two falsified telex orders benefiting Agrokomerc were discovered. If there had been a reaction at this time and if Fikret Abdic and others had drawn the consequences, the problem would not have acquired the dimensions it has, Korosec stressed. [passage omitted]

Pointing out that the Bosnia-Hercegovina economy cannot endure the Agrokomerc injection alone, Korosec expressed his view that, after an analysis, a combination of solutions should be discovered. Perhaps part of the combine, he observed, will go into liquidation. That is why an economic diagnosis should first be made and on the basis of it a variety of solutions prepared so that tomorrow someone else will not submit accounts like these. This will occur unless, in resolving these problems, legality and economic criteria are respected. We must assess on which points—because of the underdevelopment of the system—the circumstances in which such a vast illegality in business operations were created and what the attitude was toward the implementation of the law and the causes of low awareness, because otherwise we will not draw the right lessons for social action, Stefan Korosec concluded in his talks with TANJUG journalists.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Mikulic, Pozderac Involvement

AU161939 [Editorial report] Belgrade *Borba* in Serbo-Croatian on 14 September on pages 1 and 3 carries a 1,200-word unattributed report on statements made by Branko Mikulic and Hamdija Pozderac in 1983 and 1984 on the Agrokomerc development, and Belgrade *Politika* in Serbo-Croatian on 14 September on page 7 carries an 800-word report on further statements by Mujo Kostic implicating Pozderac.

Borba begins its report as follows: "After all the controversial statements about what top republican and federal officials have said about Agrokomerc in recent years, *Borba* presents to its readers excerpts from the minutes of the joint session of the executive organs and sociopolitical organizations of the Velika Kladusa Communal Assembly and the representatives of the associated labor organization that carried out the economic and social development of Velika Kladusa held on 11 June 1983. The minutes also include the speech by Branko Mikulic, then member of the LCY Central Committee and the Bosnian Assembly, as well as excerpts from speeches Hamdija and Hakija Pozderac delivered at the session of the management board held on 22 January 1984."

According to the report, Branko Mikulic spoke about the importance of exports and said: "In my opinion you in this organization must also pay greater attention to exports.... As you can see, Agrokomerc currently needs $21 million to complete some of its projects. Comrades, let us speak frankly—these dollars do not exist, anywhere. We can only have dollars if we export. Neither the state nor the republic have this money. Therefore you must continue to increase your exports but calculate the cost of exports on the basis of domestic prices."

According to *Borba*, the expanded session of the Agokomerc's management board held on 22 January 1984 was also attended by Hakija and Hamdija Pozderac.

Hamdija Pozderac touched upon Agrokomerc's development plans and said: "As far as the completion of the food processing factories is concerned, I think that the agreement reached at the republican level should be scrapped, and that these funds should be provided—one should first examine ways to complete the existing factories and thus remove the bottlenecks and increase production, productivity, and the total revenue. I will discuss this matter with comrades Seid Maglajlija and Milanko Renovica—that is, how to solve this and where to find $10 million."

Speaking about some of Agrokomerc's other organizations, Hamdija Pozderac said the following: "...The Traffic Basic Associated Labor Organization of Cazin is a nice thing and we must find a way to help it—I know that the republic approved its program and we must speed it up. This also refers to the space for the cold storage facility. We should work on it with the federal director for material reserves. We should approach Mirko Puljic....

"First of all I would like to talk about problems which should be solved in cooperation with a broader sociopolitical community. This primarily refers to the working capital. According to what I know, I think that we are on our way to fully solving Agrokomerc's problem of working capital of 120 billion dinars.... As far as investment support is concerned, we are already on our way to solving it."

Speaking about Agrokomerc's past business activities Hamdija Pozderac said: "Something that has been accompanying Agrokomerc's dynamic development over the past 10 years is in fact enthusiasm shown by Fikret Abdic and all of us who have been on this team and all those who supported you—above all, I have in mind Hakija, who has spent nights and days over your problems—but we have all become Agrokomerc's patients [bolesnici]."

At the end of his speech delivered at the same session Hakija said the following: "This requires greater efforts and you should not interpret the things that are done and asked for as Fikret's whim. Fikret has given his best and deserves all the recognition for what he has done, but we must all jointly bear this burden, and we, who are

providing a little bit of help from the side, and you in this organization and commune must help each other push the cart because it must not roll back and it cannot stay still."

Politika of 14 September carries a report on the press conference given on 13 September by Mujo Kostic, chief of the cabinet of Asim Sarajlija, who is the new head of Agrokomerc. Speaking about Hamdija Pozderac's involvement with Agrokomerc, Kostic said: "Comrade Hamdija Pozderac said that in 1984 he pointed to problems Agrokomerc encountered after the plan to modify the Korana river basin was abolished. He claims that then, in 1984, he said that the building of nonproductive structures and projects that do not help the development of agriculture and the food industry is unnecessary and that it was not part of the accepted concept. Why then did comrade Hamdija Pozderac, together with his brother Hakija, attend the expanded session of the Agrokomerc management board held on 22 January 1984 and support the construction of the combine's greatest nonproductive investment, that is the construction of an Institute for Improving Agriculture?"

Poll on Pozderac Resignation

AU161445 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 87 p 1

["BORBA Barometer: What Do You Think About Hamdija Pozderac's Resignation?—It Finally Started"]

[Excerpts] Gordana Tomic, teacher from Ljubljana: Finally, even this had to happen. We would not have all these Agrokomercs had those individuals obviously guilty of various failures stepped down earlier from their offices.

Zdravko Bakisa, employee from Trogir: If Hamdija Pozderac is guilty, his resignation alone is not punishment enough. It is necessary for him to be called to account. And this applies to all others in this case. [passage omitted]

Vesna Lazarevic, employee from Kragujevac: Something has started moving and I hope that this will also pull other culprits along. I expected a different statement from him concerning his resignation, because in the one he made, his participation in the Agrokomerc case is not clear. He probably submitted his resignation to avoid a major investigation. [passage omitted]

Milan Jovicic, student from Glamoc: We will be grateful to Agrokomerc if the resignations do not stop with Hamdija Pozderac. There are many who should follow him in this respect. [passage omitted]

Resignation Seen As Positive

AU161847 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 87 p 1

[Grujica Spasovic Commentary: "An Act of Our Vision"]

[Text] What else needs happen to us before we get some sense?

This question, filled with resignation and discouragement, was posed last week as many as four times: The first to pose it was a general at the funeral of a soldier killed in the barracks, the next was the president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, and then the leading people of the party organizations in Kosovo and in Belgrade.

This weekend—although it was not quite unexpected—the state vice president tendered his resignation. After the "economic counterrevolution," which brought us the threat—as it was stated— of a "civil war," had been uncovered, this act of resigning is, on the one hand, the least that could have been done to assure the public to some extent that the principle, "dogs bark and the caravan moves on," is being dropped. On the other hand, it brings a measure of restoration to the much shaken trust in the rather compromised institution of tendering resignations.

Marxists say that responsibility is unity of relations between men and elementary human consciousness. Responsibility only ends when the absence of consciousness is noted. Beyond that, Academician Djordjevic says, there are no people without responsibility, "because playing Robinson Crusoe is only a charade."

Socialism is a system of creating such relations in which responsibility will not be unequal, imposed, fictitious, and distorted. While autocratic and absolutist systems reject responsibility on the party of the highest power holders—a principle that is expressed in the saying of the traditional constitutional law of Great Britain to the effect that "the king can do no wrong" —responsibility in all the fields, especially in the political sphere, is a condition for socialist democracy. Responsibility is an obstacle that prevents self-management from turning into group ownership or an anachronistic self-satisfied crowd. Without persistent, permanent, and public control of the highest power holders, there is no progress, no way out of the crisis, no democracy, and thus no civilized survival of the Yugoslav community. "Any obscuring of responsibility in an uncompromising and fully intensified struggle against such occurrences constitutes a justified reason for dissatisfaction and indignation of all our working people and citizens," Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, said the day before yesterday.

We have Kosovo. We have triple-digit inflation. We have the class in power turning into a welfare case. We have Agrokomerc. But we also have this resignation as the first sign that the time for paying the bills and of sobering up and perhaps even of moral regeneration is coming.

Ancient wisdom says that a journey of 10,000 miles begins with the first step.

Klina LC President Resigns

LD170505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT

[Text] Klina, 16 Sep (TANJUG)—At a session today the Klina LC Municipal Committee Presidium in Kosovo

examined the political security situation in the commune and unanimously accepted the resignation of Krist Bekaj, president of the LC Municipal Committee Presidium. The report states that Bekaj decided on this step because of the "political climate which has come about, and because of the orientation of higher party organs."

In order to enhance efficiency and overcome the burdensome state of affairs and to strengthen cadres in the municipal organs in line with the plenum decisions, resignations were tendered by Milos Jeremic, president of the Municipal Assembly, and Ramadan Krasnici, president of the Executive Council of the Klina Municipal Assembly. It is expected that the resignations will be examined at the next committee session.

The report states that the Presidium considered none of them to have come into conflict with LCY policy and did not consider their ideo-political orientation to be in question. It was stated that cadre changes are inevitable in order to step up the actions of the League of Communists and other progressive forces toward complete rehabilitation of the political security situation in Kosovo and in this commune. It was agreed that they should be reallocated to other places.

Unbacked Bill Issuers Arrested

AU162036 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 87 p 9

[B.K. report: "Five Officials Arrested"]

[Text] Varazdin, 13 Sep—Varazdin was shaken by the news that the workers of the Varazdin and the Republican Secretariats for Internal Affairs have arrested five well-known businessmen for issuing unbacked bills of exchange.

The arrest of Marko Knezevic, director, and Vladimir Hnok, director of the financial and accountancy department, from the Commodity Trade work organizations belonging to the Vik composite associated labor organization is not in a way surprising, since certain irregular dealings by Vik have been known for some time. However, the news about the arrest of three officials from the Vartilen work organization came as a complete surprise. The three officials are: Barbara Besenic, director of the work organization; Milan Stimac, former head of the financial ad accountancy department; and Slavica Strlek, head of the financial department. They are suspected of having committed a criminal offense according to article 114 of the SFRY Penal Code, and were therefore referred to the judge in charge of inquires in the Varazdin District Court. The work on the criminal aspect of this case is to continue.

Investigation to Continue

LD162330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) — We shall not rest until the last "illegal printers of money" are uncovered, Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, warned at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's Committee for Socio-Economic Relations during a debate about fraudulent activity in Agrokomerc. In this job, Rikanovic said, we expect support from the SFRY Assembly and the entire public.

According to Rikanovic, efforts of this kind will provide an opportunity to embark on the defense and recovery of our national currency and to overcome the economic crisis. Only through energetic action can we restore confidence in our foreign partners and the country's reputation abroad.

The call for establishing the responsibility of organs, organizations, and individuals at all levels raises a deeply principled issue. The issue of responsibility has to be applied in all situations, including the present one. The resignation or dismissal of a few federal officials may bring peace to some, Svetozar Rikanovic said, but that is not the way a democratic socialist society should resolve things.

Zenica Company Management Board Resigns

LD161955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Zenica, 16 Sep (TANJUG)—According to a statement issued today, the delegates to the workers' council of Vatrostalna of Zenica at their session yesterday, from which journalists were barred, accepted the resignation of the entire management board headed by Chairman Dzafer Alibegovic. By accepting the resignations the delegates have, in fact, endorsed a view recently expressed by the executive committee of the municipal assembly and of the executive organs of the sociopolitical organizations of Zenica, according to which the Vatrostalna management board was not capable of further managing the company and of extricating it from the difficulties described as the most serious in the company's 27-year history.

The company, which employs 3,500 people and has basic organizations of associated labor throughout the country, has since 1979 incurred losses worth $11 million by constructing water towers and other buildings in Kuwait. The management board has been criticized for failing to address the problem much earlier and in accordance with regulations, and also for creating an atmosphere conduciive to divisions in the collective, delays in the company's transformation on the basis of self-management, and to undermining responsibility, a businesslike attitude and cooperation with partners. Posts of the new management board have been advertised.

Defense Committee Discusses Terrorism

LD170422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)—The Army will react with extreme determination to all terrorist attempts of any kind or form, and energetically to provocations, strictly within the framework of the law.

This was stressed today by Colonel-General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense, as he acquainted members of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense with the measures being taken in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) following the serious crime in Paracin. Kadijevic stated the view that a new form of struggle against the YPA had opened up which includes terrorism, sabotage, and provocation, the aim of which is the creation of tension and the compromising of the Army, and even the incitement of reactions which would mean bloodshed.

The majority of Albanians have condemned the crime in Paracin, Kadijevic said, but phenomena such as the provocation of guards which has taken place in the last few days in Pristina, Urosevac, and Djakovica, and last week's gathering and provocative behavior by about 200 supporters at a soccer match in Pristina in front of the headquarters of the garrison in this town, were worrisome. He also stated that there were provocative actions from positions of other nationalisms, the aim of which was to prompt the Army to take an armed stand on their side.

Directly or indirectly linked with such provocations and attacks on the Army were also statements in the press in which untruthful allegations were put forward at its expense.

The Army has taken measures to maximally ensure the Army's organization, its vigilance, and efficient functioning. Kadijevic stressed that the Army would, despite all these attacks, persevere on the course of the LCY and the concept of brotherhood and unity which is the only guarantee of the future of Yugoslavia. He recalled, however, that the Army does not exist in isolation from society. The concept of all-people's defense relies on the people, and it is essential to resolve the problems in society for the sake of the security of the country as well.

Speaking about the crime in Paracin, Kadijevic said that before joining the YPA, the murderer Aziz Kaljmendi frequently changed his place of residence which made it difficult to establish responsibility for the failure to enter on his draft card details of his nationalist past. His actions, Kadijevic said, indicated that he was an indoctrinated person who had decided on individual terrorism. He said that investagations were continuing and that when they were concluded a report would be submitted to the Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense and to the SFRY Assembly.

Condemning in the strongest terms the Paracin crime, the delegates assessed that this was an attack on socialist, self-managing Yugoslavia and the brotherhood and unity of its nations and nationalities. It was, as it is stated in the conclusions adopted in connection with the report of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense submitted to the committee, a planned, chauvinistic, and terrorist act intended to evoke a crisis in Yugoslav society.

It was stressed at the session of the committee that full and consistent application of the law on military obligation and other regulations that regulate the call-up of recruits to carry out their military service is essential. It was precisely because of failure to adhere to these regulations, it was assessed, that the YPA had not had at its disposal the facts about Keljmendi's past. It was said that the specific responsibility must be established of all individuals and organs that allowed this mistake to occur.

In connection with this, support was given to the activities being carried out by the YPA to establish the facts: how widespread the practice is of not recording details on the behavior of individual recruits, which is important for the officers in their work with them and for preventing possible terrorist acts. The committee also called for a check on the accuracy of records on military conscripts from Kosovo to be carried out as quickly as possible.

In addition, the committee asked the FEC and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to examine as soon as possible whether changes are necessary in the regulations applicable to the preparation and call-up of recruits for military service and, if they assess that this is essential, to propose to the SFRY Assembly changes and amendments in the appropriate regulations and other measures within its competence.

Assessing the overall state of security in the country, the committee noted that the crisis, particularly in the political sphere, is having a negative effect on the people—and it is on the people that the concept of all-people's defense relies. Thus, as it was stressed, measures must be urgently taken to find a way out of the crisis with the aim of strengthening the security of the country.

The committee today also discussed the draft changes and amendments to the Federal Budget for 1987 and recommended that the Federal Chamber adopt these changes and amendments.

BRIEFS

New Editor for DUGA

BELGRADE, 16 Sep (TANJUG)—The Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium today unanimously appointed Ilija Rapajic as the chief and executive editor of *Duga*. [Summary] *[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 16 Sep 87 LD]*